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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VI NO. 12 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and disstpation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Rojoun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalny)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Tongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Liuoyang	Peking	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 267,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ... . Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Hankau	Honolulu
Kyoto	Moji	New York
San Francis	Shimonoseki	Yokohama, etc.,
Hakata	Hiroshima	Kobe
London	Nagoya	Osaka
Shanghai	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD,

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM, Manila, Bangkok,

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Iloile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	MAKUNG	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	PINAN	KAGI
SWATOW	SHINCHIKU	RARENKO
TAINAN	TAICHU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAMSUI	

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized 50,00,000 0
Capital Issued 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 16,33,439 15 5
Reserve Funds 13,37,432 9

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

'FASHION—UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

We want every reader to understand,
THAT THE
JAPANESE FINE ARTS
is the, only place in the city where he would be completely satisfied, Please note the following:

IN OUR EMPORIUM

1. High class Silks Crepe de-chene and Silk Stockings,
2. Curios and Brass Wares,
3. Crockery, Fancy goods and Toys, etc; etc; etc.

OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

[redacted]ive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT
21, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.
separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world
Open: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 803, Hornby Road, Bombay
Agents: Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS, PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS AND INVESTORS.

Offers are invited for a valuable landed property situated in the best business locality renting at present about Rs. 1,200 monthly with further best future prospects.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 600 TONS FIRST CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

Under instructions from Messrs. McKenzies' Saw Mills, Ltd., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 15th and WEDNESDAY the 16th day of January 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at Sewri Timber Pond.

About 600 Tons First Class Teak Scantlings of different sizes.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS AND PATHE RECORDS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of January 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street Fort by order of the concerned.

A valuable collection of books comprising novels, historical and classical works, etc., etc.

12 dozens Pathe Records English and Indian.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 17TH JANUARY, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of Valuable made to order Household Furniture, Sets of Bronze Table Clocks, Large Gilt Figured Table Clock, Bronze Electric Figures, Large Fish Bowls, Glass Domes, Cottage Piano, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 17th day of January, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction in the shop in Dean Lane adjoining the Hummum Street, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable teak and blackwood made to order household furniture, etc., comprising:—dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafes, upholstered drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofa, glass door silver cabinets, marble top tables, almyrahs, hat stands, dressing and washhand tables, bronze onyx marble sets of table clocks, palm stands, safe on stand, electric bronze table figures, book cases, sweet toned Cottage piano, etc., etc.

The property of Miss Vivian and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th January, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) GRAND WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, GOLD WATCH, JEWELLERY, ETC.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) B. MANEKLAL and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms at No. 7, Green Street, Fort, just adjacent to Bank of Bombay very rich artistic teak and blackwood furniture of best make style and finish.

From a gentleman.
One gold repeater watch specially meant for races.
From an office.
One Godrej safe.
From a gentleman.
One diamond ring.

To close and settle the partnership accounts one lot jewellery consisting of Bracelet bangle, Rings Marquis, Rose rings tie-pin, sarpic-pin ear rings, kudajodi, etc., all set with precious diamonds, pearls, emeralds.

Articles are on view.

Terms as usual.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th January, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not standing appearing to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (30 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 4 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—3 lines. Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 3.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 25-0
Half-yearly..	" 16-0	" 13-0
Quarterly ..	" 8-0	" 9-0
Monthly	" 3-0	" 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna.

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN—whose reputation as an upto date Astrologer is well known—is on tour. Predicts yearly, monthly and daily events of one's life and answers all sorts of questions on a thorough scientific basis, and attends private calls to any part of India. Send date, time, and place of birth. Address: Watson's Hotel, Room No. 112, Bombay. 1680

5000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 225, No. 2 Model Rs. 250. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency Fort, Bombay. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA & F. J. DAVAR. 6

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cuisine, cleanliness and home comfort and separate Blocks. Moderate charges Apply, H. F. SETNA, Proprietor 1006

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing type writing for general office work. Good prospects for energetic man. Apply Box No. 626, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1723

WANTED—An experienced CLERK knowing Fire Insurance tariff knowledge. Apply sharp with certificates and pay to Box No. 612, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1657

WANTED—Experienced and competent GUJARATI MATRIC or SCHOOL FINAL passed TEACHER for Vasna English School, near Sadra Mahikantha, on Rs. 25 per month. Apply fully to NAGINDAS and MANEKLAL, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 1757

WANTED.—A reliable and experienced CONTRACTOR for the distribution amongst subscribers of a daily paper having a large circulation. Security required. Apply stating terms to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

SITUATIONS VACANT·

WANTED—A CLERK with a knowledge of Typing. Apply to the MANAGER, Pyrke's Apollo Hotel. 1772

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, with thorough knowledge of accounts. Apply sharp to Box No. 639, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1771

WANTED—A TYPIST, knowledge of Shorthand not essential. Apply sharp to Box No. 638, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1770

WANTED—By an Attorney's Office, one experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST, preferably one who has worked in an Attorney's Office and two Gujarati speaking engrossing Clerks. Apply to Box No. 640, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1776

WANTED—One experienced HOSIERY MASTER, thorough in all the branches of the knitting-factory or Mill, must be good mechanic, energetic. Apply stating age, experience and salary required to Box No. 614, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1667

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot a PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST. Applications with copies of testimonials, stating salary expected, should be addressed to THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT., Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. 1731

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SERVICES of a smart young man matric passed, having banking experience, salary Rs. 30 p.m. Apply Post Box No. 266. 1740

MANAGER having vast experience of all Indian business centres in Piecegoods and Sundries. Pacca Salesman, Accountant and Correspondent himself, shortly terminating his agreement with a big European Export-Import firm open to engagement. Write to Box. No. 627 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1725

WANTED.

WANTED—A MOTOR LORRY 4-6 tons in working order, on monthly hire or purchase. Apply to MAVJI GOVINDJI & Co., 72, Apollo Street.

RS. 50,000.—WANTED a sleeping CAPITALIST PARTNER to invest the sum in a best lucrative business. Apply Box No. 628 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1726

WANTED—New or Second-hand one combined WHIZZER WASHER and STONER, for a Roller Flour Mill of 5 to 25 Sacks Plant. Apply Box No. 617, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1675

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

SEVERAL ICE MACHINES from ½ ton size to 4 tons daily capacity with or without engines, Linde ammonia can system. Particulars from ICE MACHINE SUPPLY COMPANY, Lucknow. 1701

FOR SALE—STEEL PIPES, 13 feet long 7 inches in diameter and quarter inch thick. Apply to ESSAJI TAJBHOY, Motilal Mansions, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 1746

FOR SALE—SUGAR FACTORY and FLOUR MILLS with their full requisites. For further particulars, apply to:—BAKHSHI DARSHAN SINGH, Hony. Magistrate, P. O. Malooksingh, (Sindh). 1589

THE BOER WAR and other POEMS, by William George Tait. Giving a graphic account of the Boer War together with 100 small poems on love, religion and the present World War. Price 8 annas a book. Apply to W. G. TAIT, G. I. P. Railway, Igatpuri.

When travelling in a railway train,
Or on the deep blue sea,
Take Tait's Poetic Works with you
To keep your company.
1762

TO BE LET

A First Class MOTOR CAR ON HIRE for private use, on monthly contract or daily contract per hour. Write to Box No. 611, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1656

TO LET—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS of a newly built and commodious Bungalow (garden attached) at Hughes Road, known as Ghadiali's Bungalow (with the Clock Tower). Each floor has a terrace and a balcony and contains one dining, one drawing and four large bed rooms. For rent and other particulars apply to Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Solicitors, Albert Buildings, Fort. 1730

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL the EX-STUDENTS of the Ahmednagar Mission High School are requested to promptly send in their names and addresses as a social gathering is very shortly to be arranged.

M. HANBARHATTY,
Chairman, Managing Committee.
1763

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE IONIC PHARMACY and THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY have been removed to the No. 22-24, Cowasji Patel Street, near Hongkong Bank, Fort, Bombay, where all communications should be addressed from 15th January, 1918. 1736

MARSLAND PRICE & COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as per Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1917, a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum (less Income Tax) on Preference Shares and at the rate of 6 per cent. on Ordinary Shares, will be paid on or after 14th January, 1918, between the hours of 12 p.m. and 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 11th December, 1917.

(Sd.) LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.,
Agents.

65, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 10th January, 1918.
1764

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY BUILDINGS COMPANY, LIMITED.

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at NOVELTY (EXCELSIOR) THEATRE, on the 12th day of December, 1917, the following resolution was duly passed and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the said Company, also duly convened and held at the same place on the 7th day of January, 1918, the same resolution was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution.

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Ardeshir Merwanji Madan and Mr. Rahimtoola Meherally Chinoy be and are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up."

Dated this 12th day of January, 1918.

SALEMAHOMED DHARAMSEY,
Chairman of the Meeting,
of the 7th day of January, 1918.

Witness:
DEVIDAS H. KASABWALA,
Solicitor, Bombay.
1767

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJEE ARDESHIR VATCHAGHANDY has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having any claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lien, charge, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same know in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Foras Freehold tenure, but redeemed from payment of the tax containing by admeasurement, according to Collector's bill paid at the time of redemption 4,639 square yards or thereabouts and according to actual admeasurement 4089 square yards or thereabouts whereof 379 square yards are lying on the foreshore beyond the Gurka boundary wall on the West and pegged out by the Collector of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 18, New No. 12316, Old Survey No. 42 and New Survey No. 2/7143 together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 3319 (1) and 3319 (2) and Street Nos. 46-48-1, all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Nepean Sea Road at Malabar Hill, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the West by the seashore, on or towards the North by the property of Burjorji Curestji Vachaghandy and on or towards the South by the property of Nusserwanji Cawasji Vachaghandy.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1774

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NADIRSHAW SHAPURJI KARANJIA has contracted to sell to my client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property whether by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Old Sonapur Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 167 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127, New No. 1000, Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 8171 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3470 and Street Nos. 26-28 and which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Old Sonapur Lane, on or towards the East, West and South by the properties of Nusserwanji Maneckji.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1918.

DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1768

LEGAL NOTICES,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NARMADASHANKER HURJIVAN JOSHI, of Bombay, Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell absolutely to our client, Bhikhachand Khemchand, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof, either by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, trust, lien, partition, share, easements or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without having regard to any such claims and such claims (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage or buildings and a shed constructed on the same piece situate, lying and being on the Dady Shet Chowpatty Estate, and known as Plot No. 4 of the said Dady Shet Chowpatty Estate on the Walkeshwar Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1378.25 square yards or thereabouts being portion of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 321 and others, New No. 2121 and others, Old Survey No. 12, New Survey No. 7297 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2477 (6) and Street No. 399 and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the Trustees of the said Estate, on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road and on or towards the East and West respectively by Plots Nos. 5 and 3 of the said Estate and which said property is agreed to be held under a lease for 999 years to be granted by the Trustees of the said Estate under a building agreement, dated the 30th October, 1912, and made between Dady Nusserwanji Dady, Framji Dorabji Panday, Hormusji Muncherji Cama, Dorabjee Khursetjee Dadysett and Doctor Khurshedji Sahvar of the one part and Narmadashanker Hurjiwan of the other part.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1918.

HIRALAL & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1775

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUSTAMJI SORABJI CONTRACTOR has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages and tenements with the compound yards, trees, etc., standing thereon, known as "KUMAR VILLA," situate at Santa Cruz, Kasba Bandora, Tukdi Thana, Pote Tukdi, Taluka Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, being a portion of Survey No. 38, Pote Nos. 1-3 and 4, the said premises with the compound admeasuring one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine square yards and fifty-nine hundredth of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the North by the property of Dosabhai Framji Randeria, on or towards the South by the common passage and on or towards the West by the property of Radhabai, wife of Damodar Laljee and also together with the rights of way incidental to and running with the said lands and buildings.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1918.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1766

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VITHALDAS JINABHAI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Banu Khote Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 216, New No. 7530, Old Survey No. 1993 and New Survey No. 760 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 5995, Street Nos. 216-218, and containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Bapu Khote Street, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on towards the North by the property of Mahomedally Isaji and on or towards the South by the property of Ramchandra Nanabhai.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1918.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
1765

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND RARE SILVER ARTICLES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. K. Heeramaneck. Silver articles consisting of:—

About 2,200 ounces exquisite silver and enamelled Table centre of chaste design and Indian workmanship, Hindu figures and Gods, Tibet silver temple ornaments, large silver cake dish and flower vase, and other miscellaneous articles.

Will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th January, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 CASES JAPANESE FANCY FLANNEL.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public auction by order of the concerned at the shop of Seth Dwarkadas Chotalal Bhajia gully Mulji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Baldeoprasad Ramprasad of Jaipore.

12 cases each about 21 pieces Japanese fancy flannel 30 inches and 45 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RY.

Under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 24th and FRIDAY the 25th instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods, luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of cotton piecegoods, bales of blank paper, thread reels, brass, copper, enamel, and aluminium ware, leather, boots and shoes, glassware, empty gunnies, shoe, provisions, parts of machinery, glass bangles, old clothing, iron sheets, chairs, trunks, empty soda bottles in crates and boxes, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th January, 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 120 SURKHAS MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th January, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by public auction by order of Sheth Haji Abdulla Haji Tayab at his godown at Dana Bandar Screw Gali and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Ayub Haji Amad.

120 surkhas Mauritius sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th January, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 15th January, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

9 bales cotton piece-goods, vacuum meter, advertising matter, wool hats, hardware (Hair Clippers) beer, loaf sugar, betelnuts, goat skins, provisions, crate empty soda bottles, electric glass tube, empty cases, wearing apparel, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Empty Paint and Oil Drums, Packing Cases and Kerosine Oil Tins, Wood Scantlings, Old Manilla Ropes, Scrap Iron, Anchors and Chains, Old Boiler and Iron Pipes, Carpets, Coir Runners, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th January, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

Empty paint and oil drums, packing cases and kerosine oil tins, wood scantlings, old Manilla ropes, scrap iron, anchors and chains, old boiler and iron pipes, carpets, coir runners, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES ASBESTOS YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th January, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hentoolla Nurudin and Co., the following goods, arrived ex. S. S. "Malav Maru," 2 cases Japanese Asbestos Yarn, 1/8 size, each case of 250 lbs.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th January, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS:

WANTED CINEMA LOVERS

to note that we are prepared to undertake private Cinema entertainment in any part of Bombay in a place fitted with electric installation, at Moderate Charges.

All inquiries should be addressed to the

Proprietor,
IMPERIAL CINEMA,
1476 Lamington Road.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY

In a repertoire of the Latest London Success

To-day Monday, Jan. 14th

"HIGH JINKS"

Plan open at ROSE & Co.

After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT 6-30 TO-NIGHT AT 10 p. m.

GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

presents

SELECT VARIETIES

by the

Gaiety Artistes

in addition

OUR SPECIAL CINEMA DRAMA

RACE WITH DEATH.

Thursday next January 17th

THE

STRONGEST ATTRACTION OF THE YEAR

TOM MELBOURNE'S

ALI BABA

from

COLABA

A NONSENSICAL VERSION

of the

FORTY THIEVES

introducing

THE LATEST

BURLESQUE & NOVELTIES

THE FINEST BURLESQUE THIS SIDE OF DRURY LANE

It is nevertheless one of the best and brightest show ever produced in Bombay.

IT IS SIMPLYA SCREAM

from

BEGINNING TO END.

NOTICE.

The managment regrets that owing to the heavy production, it was impossible to produce it earlier, but will be positively played on

THURSDAY THE 17TH JANUARY.

Seats can be booked at the Gaiety from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

Premier Theatre of the East.

FILLIS' WILD WEST CIRCUS.

Fifth week in Bombay and still a huge success

4TH CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

MORE ADDITIONS!
MORE ADDITIONS!!
MORE ADDITIONS!!!

From an extensive repertoire.

A host of supplementary Attractions headed by

MAD'LE. COLLETTE

The Graceful Dancer of the Parisian Stage, in a series of

SERPENTINE DANCING.

"A'la Love Freer"

WONDERFUL ILLUMINATIONS.

Marvellous Scenic Effects.

NEW TRICK HORSES.

THE FUN MERCHANTS

Will introduce New Patents to the Bombay Public.

A full company of ARTISTS & ANIMALS.

ONE PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT

AT 9-30 P. M.

Matinees on Saturdays and Sundays at 5 p.m.

REDUCED PRICES Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.

Booking at Rose & Co's and at the Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-45 P. M.

POPULAR PICTURE

PATHE GAZETTE

CHOPIN'S NOCTURNE

V. C,

TINY TOM AS A DOMESTIC HELP.

Popular Prices: Rs. 2, 1/8, 1, and Ans. 8 & 4.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

DON'T YOU FORGET IT !!!

TO-MORROW

6-30 p.m. 9-45 p.m.

ON DHOBI TALAO

THE GREAT DE VILLIERS

THE GREATEST LIVING MAGICIAN

ASSISTED BY

MISS MILLIE OSBERY, MISS EVA RENEE, MISS ROSA WITMAN,
MISS OLGA LYALL, MR. JOKE WOOLOOMOOLOO

AND

HARRY JESSEL

SONG, DANCE FUN, WITH, MUSIC AND MYSTERY.

The cleverest show of its kind ever come to India

Prices: Rs. 3, 2, 1. Gallery Indians only As. 8 and 4

Children half price except in As. 4 seats

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price in Rs. 2 and 1 only.

THE EXCELSIOR

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 P.M.

2 EPISODES THIS WEEK of the Wonder Serial

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

Second instalment of

PATHE'S SUPER FEATURE SERIAL

"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS"

featuring

MOLLIE KING MOLLIE KING
MOLLIE KING MOLLIE KING

One of the most charming and beautiful actresses on the Screen.

ALSO

LONESOME LUKE
PATHE'S GAZETTE

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.

PRICES—Special Private Boxes:—Rs. 8. Boxes Rs. 6. Balcony Rs. 1-8. Re. 1. As. 8, As. 4 and As. 2.

"ALWAY'S A GOOD SHOW."

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA

Lamington Road, North.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

TO-NIGHT!

7th, 8th, 9th Series

OF THAT POPULAR FEATURE

THE

AMERICAN GIRL.

A red-blooded play that comes up to the ideals of the great Bombay Public. It puts a punchful story over in a marvellous manner.

Featuring

—MARIN SAIS—

whose popularity is increasing by leaps and bounds. She has the sort of personality which gets over with a bang. Everybody will enjoy this picture.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—At 7, 8-45 and 10-15

—MARY PAGE—

SEE HER REMARKABLE LIFE HISTORY IN

THE STRANGE CASE

OF

MARY PAGE

NOW SHOWING AT THE

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Undoubtedly the greatest Mystery Serial ever filmed, presenting a tornado of thrills in 15 absorbing episodes, each more exciting than the one before,

featuring

EDNA MAYO

The best dressed girl on the screen, who wears no less than 33 "creations," embracing every kind of fashion, from ballroom dress to boudoir gown, the whole being designed by Lucille (Lady Duff-Gordon), the most famous designer in the world.

Also

A RIPPING COMIC.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Return of an Old Favourite

HENRI KRAUS

The fine dramatic star of the French Stage famous in Bombay for his wonderful performances in

"LES MISERABLES"

and

"FLANDERS MY COUNTRY"

IN

A charming Romance of beautiful France produced and staged by HENRI KRAUS

"THE TRAMP"

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

LONESOME LUKE

AS

"THE PLUMBER."

Next Saturday. Jan. 19th

The greatest Naval subject ever shown.

The Navy League's Patriotic Film

Produced in co-operation with the

British Admiralty:

"IT IS FOR ENGLAND."

Written and produced by Lawrence Cowen

featuring

BARONESS HELENE GINGOLD.

This amazing and epoch-making British production was only rendered possible through the generous facilities granted to the author by the Admiralty and the

House of Commons.

"IT IS FOR ENGLAND"

A Romance of our own times.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 12th.

	Bales.
Egyptian spot Sakellaredis	30.80

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Jan. 12th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	7,981,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	483,000
East Indian " "	169,000
American " "	3,273,000
Other " "	71,000
Total Sales	14,000
East Indian Sales	13,000
Total Speculation Export	--
East Indian Export	--
" " Stock	95,000
" " Forwarded	19,000
" " Actual Export	--
" " Imports	14,000
" " Speculation	--
American Afloat	12,000
East Indian Afloat	20,000
Total Afloat	280,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	34,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	21,000
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Mar.	31.44+4
" " May	31.09+3
" " July	30.82+7
Spot Cotton at New York	32.60+135
" at New Orleans	31.75+25
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	29.35
" " May	29.05
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	90½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	152,000
" Exports to Great Britain	70,000
" " to France and Continent	13,000
" to Japan	14,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,324,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,186,000

New York, Jan. 12th.

Futures at New York Mar.	31.18
" " May	30.83
" " July	30.54
Spot Cotton at New York	32.65
" at New Orleans	Not received.*
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	
" " May	

(*New Orleans to follow.)

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 11th.

Bar Silver Spot	46 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 2 m/st	4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/sts	4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3/4
" " 6	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	3 5/8
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	48½ Nil
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.20

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 11th.

5½ % 1925—1928	£96
5½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5½ Now	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 11th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Dec.-Jan. Value	660
Toria Rapeseed Dec -Jan. Value	660

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£119½
Hard Spelter Nominal	--

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta January Sellers	17/4½
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta January Sellers	20/4½

Tone:—Extremely quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure. Jan.-Feb. Value	2 8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar Sellers	2/5

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

This morning the nominal rate for Good Broach was about Rs. 612. Various reports were current in the bazaar about the New York opener of yesterday. The Marwadi bazar opened at Rs. 609 and declined to Rs. 607, remaining quiet but steady at and about this price for some time. Later on business was done in the bazaar at Rs. 605½. At Colaba the quotation was Rs. 603½, and the market closed as under. Only a moderate business has been done.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry and prices are steady. Stocks are small.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April	602
Fine Wardah Hinganghat	January	650
" Nagpur Kamptl	"	640
" Khamgaon Akola	"	607
" Khandelah	"	560
" Muthia	"	562
" Bewal	"	540
Fully Good Bengal	"	49

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Broach Good	596/8
Bengal Fully Good	485
Akola	609

*** RECEIPTS.**

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 11th January:—

Cotton	11,326 bales.
Wheat	9,951 cwts.
Linseed	11,590 "
Rape, Ral & Mustardseed, etc.	98 "
Ghagellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	197 "
Castorseed	2,072 "
Rice	1,020 "
Myrabollams	817 "
Cottonseed	2,670 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	6,300 "
Jowar	904 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	3,078 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

BULLION.

Bar Gold 28.
Sovereign 17-7-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 99-11.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 99-15.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
4 Months sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192½.
3 Months sight Francs. Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 218.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 317.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days sight Japan, Rs. 143½.
Bank demand on New York, Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.*
Warrant 6-8-0 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan. 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Small pieces. 69½.
3 per cent. Small pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months Notice. 88.
4 per cent. Long dated 79½.
Municipal Long dated 78½.
Municipal Short dated 90.
City Improvement Trust 60 Years Jan-July 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
Sanitary 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady to firm and a fair amount of business was done both in mill shares as well as in Tata Iron & Steel shares; at the close however, there was a slight re-action due to profit taking but the market closed steady. In the new market also similar conditions prevailed.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,975, Swadeshis 1,900, Simplex 845, Pearls 607/8, Madhavjee 2,195, Kohinoor 1,030, Indore Malwa 395, Fazulbhoy 830, Currimbhoy 420, Crescent 260, Century 432/8, Bombay United 875, Advance 1,025, Indian Cement 335, Katni deferred 1,560, Tata Ordy. 273/12, Deferreds 1,230, Alcocks 1,165, Bombay Steam 302/8, Bombay Burma 1,075, and Tata Hydro 1,200.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,977/8, Swadeshi 1,885, Simplex 850, Pearls 610, New Greats 310, Madhavjee 2,210 Kohinoor 1,040, Indore Malwa 400, Finlay 425 Davids 612/8, Crescent 262/8, Century 420, Nagpur 2,500, Bombay United 880, Katni defered, 1,500, Tata Ordinary 275, Deferreds 1,235 Alcocks 1,130, Bombay Tramway 392/8, & Bombay Steam 305.

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Markets were closed on Saturday on account of the *Amwas* holiday.

TREASURY BILLS.

With reference to the Finance Department Notifications Nos. 2,235 dated 12th October, 1917 and 2377 dated 31st. October, 1917, it is notified for public information that on and after Monday January 14th, 1918, and until further notice, treasury bills will be issued for a term of three months in addition to treasury bills for 6, 9, and 12 months, and subject to the conditions at present applicable to the latter. With effect from the same date a change will be made in the rate for 6 months' bills. The rates with effect from 14th January and until further notice will then be as follows:—

For 3 months' bills Rs. 98-12.
For 6 months' bills Rs.-97-8.
For 9 months' bills Rs. 96.
For 12 months' bills Rs. 95.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their circular dated London 6th December, 1917 write:

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £1,079,585, as compared with last week's return.

It is reported from New York that the imports of gold in October amounted to $4,000,000, and the exports to $11,000,000.

The West African gold output for October 1917 amounted to £126,285, as compared with £132,577 in October 1916 and £127,168 in September 1917.

SILVER.

The market has maintained a quiet and steady tone. The price was fixed at 42/3/4d. on the 26th ultimo, and has remained at that figure ever since.

The negotiations of the British and United States Governments with regard to the purchase of a substantial portion of the World's production do not yet appear to have reached a definite form. Items of news have been cabled from New York about the matter, but not of sufficient precision to enable a judgment to be founded as to the effect of this important projected step upon the Eastern exchanges and the future of silver.

It is stated that the United States of America produced 72,833,000 ounces in 1916, out of a world production of 172,383,000. It is anticipated that the States will turn out at least 75,000,000 in 1917, so that with improved conditions in Mexico, the world's total may approximate 200,000,000 for this year. Should therefore the original information be correct and an amount of 100,000,000 ounces be acquired by the Governments for delivery in 1918, this would be equal to 50 per cent of the world's probable production, whilst if only the United States output be purchased, it would be equal to about 37½ per cent.

The Department of Commerce in America announces on November 28th that the silver exports during this year has amounted to $62,234,000.

There has been a considerable shrinkage, viz, 147 lacs, in the Indian note circulation. As regards the reserves, the silver holding was reduced by 194 lacs, but the gold increased by 47 lacs.

In lacs of rupees.	Nov 16.	Nov 22.	Nov 30
Notes in Circulation	11364	11440	11293
Reserve in silver coin and bullion	2706	2643	2449
Gold coin and bullion in India	2315	2418	2465
Gold out of India	195	.....	231

The stock in Shanghai on Dec. 1 consisted of about 23,500,000 ounces in sycee and 13,300,000 dollars as compared with about 23,900,000 ounces in sycee and 14,400,000 dollars on Nov. 24th.

Statistics for the month of November are appended:—

Highest price for cash	43/3/8d.
Lowest price for cash	42/3/4d.
Average price for cash	43.584

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.

Nov. 30.— 42 3/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Dec. 1.— 42 3/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Dec. 3.— 42 3/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Dec. 4.— 42 3/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Dec. 5.— 42 3/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Dec. 6.— 42 3/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average 42.75.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed a week ago.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF JANUARY, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

AT 11-30 A.M.

MOTION.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khurshedbai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES,

1290-17—Ard H D and Co, Sulleman Haji Jooma v Bhogilal Lalluhbai.

690-15 Matu J and M, The National Financing and Comm. Corp. Ltd v Premchand Keshowji Part heard, 8-1-18.

1034-16—Khand L and M, Messrs Jerup Jethaji and Co a firm v Mahadeo Bhagwant Niwani.

661-17—Wadia G and Co, Mahomedbhoy Jivanji Ismailji v Abdulhussein Mulla Adamji.

813-17—Captain and V, Umanand Rashidat a firm v Raichand Lackmichand and anr.

888-17—G B Pandya, Mathuradas Vassanji v Vali Ebji a firm, Payne and Co.

1099-17—Khandvalla and Co, Velji Laxmidhar v Valibai.

1172-17—Captain and V, Dewchand Mulji Choksey v P Krishnasamy Naidu, Vachha and Co.

1180-17—Vachha and Co, Kastur Moollaji and anr, v Bai Amtoobai widow and ors.

1246-17—Tyabji D and Co, Gordhandas Damodherdas a firm v Balwant Laxman, Edg G W and Co.

1303-17—Surveyor and Co, Haji Ibrahim Haji Noor Mahomed v Fatmabai and anr, Ard H D and Co, Vachha and Co.

1312-17—Soonderdas and Co, Mohanlal Julamchand v Kasturchand Kalliannal, Khand L and M.

1385-17—Mulji and Tha, Nathmal Gambhirmal a firm v Sittaram Jivanji.

1387-17—Payne and Co, Rupsing Mathuradas Lowji v H. Bernstein.

1388-17 Shroff and Din, Jehangir Dossabhoy Randeria v Rustomji Sorabji Guzdar.

1402-17—Surajmal and Co, Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Chandumal Valiram a firm.

1403-17—Surajmal and Co, Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Rampal Pasari a firm.

1404-17—Little and Co, The Venerable Charles Mitchell Barham and ors v The Advocate-General of Bombay.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1392-17—Raghavayya N and Co, Sevaklal Tulsidas Dalal v Sambhulal Tulsidas Dalal, Captain and Vaidya.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COST ON COURTS REPORT.

1137-14—Mulla and Mulla, Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v The Deccan Bank Ltd and ors, Kanga and Sayani.*

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

937-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Narotamdas Bhau a firm v Bhinji Machha and ors, Mehta D and L, Motichand and D, Part heard.

1417-14—Nanu H and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Kallianji Umersey and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Part heard, by Macleod J, 16-3-16, against 2nd defendant only.

SHORT CAUSE.

1309-16—Craigie B & Caroe, Moro Ramchandra Deo v. Vishwanath Vinayek Pathak, Judah & Solomon.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

879-17—Payne and Co, Vadilal Premchand a arm v Choonilal Ratanji, Unwalla P and E.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUES.

27-17—Payne and Co, Nathibai widow v Harichand Mancharam and ors, Hiralal and Co, For postponement.

1191-16—Payne and Co, Bai Babee v Harichand Mancharam and ors, Hiralal and Co, Payne and Co., As per J. Or. 6-8-17.

LONG CAUSES.

Special Case—1213-17.—Crawford B and Co., Peter William Monie Municipal Commissioner v The Revd Robert Scott, Mirza M and M.

185-17—Daplitary F and D, Ramkrishna Madhadeo Chonkar v. Gopinath Dinanath Padhaye and ors, Hiralal and Co, Pandia and Co.

811-17—Dastur and Co, Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little and Co.

609-17—Mulla and Mulla, Fatmabai widow v Ebrahim Moledina, Captain and V.

1254-17—Matubhai J and M, Bezonji Shapurji Madan v Ruttonshaw Furdunji Motiwalla, Payne and Co.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co, Bai Mani widow v Pribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K and G, Lalchand Jusodanandan and Co a firm v Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

119-17—Merwanji K and Co, Byramji Nowroji Gamadiya v Herbert R Greaves and ors, Payne and Co, Mulla and M, Crawford B and Co.

754-17—Kanga and S, Rehmatbai widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K and Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji and G, Rewabai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

1355-16—Rustomji and G, Parwatibai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No 22-17, In person, Dnyandev Bapuji Thakur and anr v J F Rodrigues and anr.

Alleged Favouritism IN Government Contracts.

A Reprint of the articles "The Bombay Chronicle" together with the full text of Mr. K. A. Peerbhoy's Statements before the Industrial Commission.

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CALCUTTA RACES.

GOVERNOR'S CUP. WIN BY ONE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

With a nice card of seven races, including two principal events in the Governor's Cup and the Metropolitan, there was no end of attraction for the followers of the sport of kings. Splendid weather conditions, a large and fashionable attendance and well balanced handicaps, all materially contributed to the success of the meeting and the interest was maintained all through the proceedings. Speculation in most of the races was very brisk and once again the bookmakers scored heavily against the pastels. Thrilling finishes were seen only in two races, viz the Corinthian Plate and the Second Division of the Prinsep Plate. His Excellency the Governor came before the first race and stayed on till the end, when he presented the Cup to Mr. Peter, whose wife owns the winner of the Governor's Cup. In the preliminary canter for this race, none looked so well as Kiltoi and Matchlock, but they finished only as poor fourth and third. The race was run at a solid pace throughout and naturally Kiltoi with his heavy impost was at a disadvantage. The timing for this race, 3 min. and 2/5 secs. is a fifth better than the previous record in the Metropolitan Plate. It was some time before the public could make up their mind to support Salandra, as they wavered between him and his stable companion Verge. In the end, Salandra finished even money favourite, while the latter's price expanded in the race. However, Verge cleverly beat Salandra. The Suburban Plate was won easily by Pat Malone, with Tarfoot from the same stables second. Maud won the New Plate cleverly from Frisette by a head. Objection was lodged against the winner by Frisette's connections, but was promptly overruled by the stewards. The first part of the Prinsep Plate was won by Larigot, who led all through. The Corinthian Plate was won by Our Day after a hard fight with his stable companion May Boy. The brothers J. and J. R. Flynn were in great form. The former won on Maud and Verge and was second on Symptoms and third on Yuan and Sungrebe, while the latter won the Governor's Cup on One and again on Our Day and Santicola. Details are given below:—

THE SUBURBAN PLATE.—Distance 2½ miles.

Mr. Donetil's PAT MALONE 11, Heron ...
Mr. Dee's TARFOOT 9, Barker .....
Messrs. Marshall and Scott's SHOLTO 9, Malone 3
Also ran:—Saltikoff 10-12, (Ran out) and Arrizona Bill 10-4, (fell).

Betting:—5 to 4 Pat Malone, 3 to 2 Saltikoff, Fives Arizona Bill. Seven's Tarfoot, tens Sholto.

The race:—Both Tarfoot and Arizona Bill dwelt at the start and lost a few lengths, Saltikoff showed the way to Sholto then Arizona Bill and then two from Mr. Butlin's stables. Saltikoff packed badly in taking the fence near the 6 furlong post but made a clever recovery. He continued to lead with Arizona Bill second but the latter fell at the fence after the water jump. Pat Malone, Tarfoot and Saltikoff were together for a short spell but the last-named ran out soon after leaving Pat Malone to win comfortably by 3 lengths Sholto took the third place in the field.

Time:—3 nuts, 59 3-5 secs.

Totalizators Paid:—Winner Rs. 26. Places Rs. 20 and 23.

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Basheer Ali's MAUD 7-10, J. Flyn.....
Mr. Peter's FRISETTE 10-6, Ruiz .....
Mr. Goculdas' GIPSY'S ADVICE 10-7, Huxley 3

Also ran:—Nareb 9-11, Pier 7 (car. 7-1).

THE PRINSEP PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. N. Roy's LARIGOT 7-10, (car 7-13) Harrison .....
Mr. Goculdass' SYMPTOMS 7-13, J. Flynn
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's L'AVENIR 8-3, Trahan 3

Also ran:—Carpe Diem 8-9, Eagle's Nest 9-7, Ystrad 8-8, Watch Tower 8-6, Talcum 8-3, Idle Wild 8-1, Royal Hal 7-3, Sumurun 7-2 (car 7-3) and Falcon Queen 7-9.

Betting:—Fives Larigot and L'Avenir, sixes Carpe Diem, Ystrad, Watch Tower, Idle Wild and Symptoms, any price the rest.

The race.—Eagle's Nest was left and took no part in the race. When the barrier went up Larigot was the quickest in his stride and led from Talcum and Symptoms who were his nearest attendants. Larigot led all through and holding both Symptoms and L'Avenir who came fast at the end of journey. Won by 1½ lengths, a head between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 28 2/5 secs.

Totalizators Paid:—Winner Rs. 65. Places Rs. 23, 33 and 26.

THE METROPOLITAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdass' VERGE, 8-1, J. Flynn 1
Messrs. Goculdas and Garda's SALANDRA, 9-9, Huxley ....
Mr. Thaddeus' PASTIME, 8-0, Buckley .....

Also ran:—Pantomime 7-7 and Evett 7-2.

Betting:—Evens Salandra, 5 to 2 Verge, threes Pastime, fives Pantomime, fifteens Evett.

The race:—As in last year's start Mr. Goculdas' representatives did not get off all too well. After Pantomime had led for about a furlong, Evett headed her with Pastime as his attendant. Verge soon got into his stride, and, followed by Salandra, went after the leaders. Verge forged ahead, Huxley now shook Salandra up, but he was unable to catch his stable companion, who won by 1 length; 1½ lengths between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 14 secs.

Totalizators Paid:—Winner Rs. 41. Places Rs. 21 and 19.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mrs. Peters' ONE, 7-11, J. R. Flynn 1
Mr. Bartleet's BED TIME, 6-7, Northmore 2
Mr. Goculdass' MATCHLOCK, 7-12, J. Flynn 3

Also ran:—Kiltoi 9-13, Marcianus 7-13, Wolfaline 7-12, Midsand 6-7, (car. 6-11).

Betting:—Evens Kiltoi, twos Matchlock, fives Bed Time and One, tens Midsand, longer prices the rest.

The race:—There was some trouble at the start owing, first to Wolfaline commencing to lash out and Kiltoi also soon caught the contagion. When, however, Capt. Deane sent the field off on their mission, they moved up quite level. After going for about fifty yards, Midsand sneaked to the front, with Bed Time second and One third, and then after a gap of a dozen lengths came Marcianus and Wolfaline, with Matchlock and Kiltoi last. Near the mile post Midsand was about twenty lengths in front of Bed Time, who was about three lengths ahead of One and the rest of the field labouring in the rear. From the six furlong post Midsand began to go back to her field and Matchlock and Kiltoi both began lessening the gap. Half a mile from home Midsand was barely a length to the good and One also had closed with Bed Time while Matchlock, ridden under the whip, was seen coming up fast, followed by Kiltoi. When the field swung into the straight One was leading, moving comfortably with Bed Time second, Matchlock third and Kiltoi fourth, and they finished in that order; the distances which separated them respectively being 2¼ lengths, 2¼ lengths and ¼ length.

Time:—3 min. 2/5 secs, is a record for this distance.

Totalizators Paid:—Winner Rs. 91. Places Rs. 41 and 31.

THE CORINTHIAN PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Garda's OUR DAY, 7-3, (car. 7-4) J. R. Flynn 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's MAY BOY, 8-2, Trahan 2
Mr. Goculdass' YUAN, 7-10, J. R. Loan ... 3

Also ran:—The Rocking Horse 9-5, Second Edition 9-5, Sugar Loaf 8-7, Dama 7-13 (car. 7-2), and Little Star 6-9 (car. 7-0).

Betting:—Twos May Boy, fours Our Day, threes The Rocking Horse, eights and more others.

The race:—Yuan, Our Day and May Boy was the order at the start and they ran their journey more or less in that order. At the six furlongs post Our Day went to the front and after stalling off a hot challenge from his stable companion, May Boy just lasted out to win by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths between the second and third.

Time:—3 min. 10 1/5 secs.

Totalizators Paid:—Winner Rs. 45. Places Rs. 14, 15 and 23.

THE PRINSEP PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. Donetil and Watson's SANTICOLA, 7-13, J. R. Flynn 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's LE BANON, 9-10, Trahan 2
Mr. Bartleet's SUNGREBE, 9-12, J. R. Flynn 3

Also ran:—Diana 7-9, Regal Sally 8-11, Dont Be Late 8-8, Tarquin 8-5, Green Boy 8-3, (car. 8-5), Leila 7-13, Kitty O'Hara 7-12, Bluterer 7-12, Clematis 7-4.

Betting:—Twos Sungrebe, fours Le Banon, fives Tarquin, eights Santicola, longer prices the rest.

The race:—Owing to fading light the colours were not quite distinguishable, but when they came near, Dont Be Late was seen to be leading, with Leila and Diana next and then Santicola, Both Le Banon and Sungrebe being in the rear. Just opposite the Grand Stand a thrilling finish was witnessed among Santicola, Le Banon and Sungrebe; one head, and a short head separating them.

Time:—1 min. 29 2/5 secs.

Totalizators Paid:—Winner Rs. 80. Places Rs. 19, 21 and 15.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

DISQUALIFICATION OF SUB-ASST. SURGEONS TO BE REMOVED.

The following Bill was published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" yesterday:—

BILL NO. I OF 1918.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Bombay Medical (Amendment) Act. 191.

2. For section 2 of the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"2. (1) A Council herein referred to as "the Medical Council," which shall be called "the Bombay Medical Council," shall be established for the Presidency of Bombay.

(2) The Medical Council shall consist of thirteen members registered under this Act who shall be appointed in the following manner, namely:—

(a) a President nominated by the Governor in Council;

(b) six members nominated by the Governor in Council,

(c) four members elected by the Doctors, Bachelors and Licentiates of Medicine, and the Masters, Bachelors and Licentiates of Surgery of the University of Bombay who are registered under this Act;

(d) two members elected by the medical practitioners who are registered under this Act, and who are not Graduates in Medicine or Surgery or Licentiates in Medicine or Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery of the University of Bombay.

(3) Elections of members shall be held at such time and place and in such manner as the Medical Council shall direct by rules or regulations made from time to time in this behalf."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The chief object of this Bill is to remove the disqualification for membership of the Medical Council, which is at present imposed by section 2 (4) of the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, on medical practitioners of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons' class and tends to bring the Act into line with corresponding Acts in other Presidencies. At the same time it is proposed to make registration under the Act the only qualification for membership and to require that the members nominated by Government, that is the President and six members referred to in section 2 (2) (a) and (b), shall be registered. The Bill will also abolish the qualification now required by section 2 (2) (d) of voters who are not graduates, etc., namely that they shall be practitioners practising in the Presidency.

DIFFICULTIES OF TEA TRANSPORT.

At the meeting of the Punjab Tea Merchants Association held on Saturday morning it was unanimously decided to authorise the Honorary Secretary to despatch the following telegrams to the President, Railway Board, Dehli Traffic Superintendents, North-Western Railway, Lahore, and Bombay Baroda Railway and the press:—

About twenty thousand cases of Shanghai (China) green tea belonging to the Association Members worth a million rupees are remaining undespatched. The intended are for Peshawar city and are incurring large godown and other expenses which are unbearable by the members. Please arrange for early despatch of above consignments and wire us accordingly. The green tea in question can only be sold in this season which will expire in a few weeks and then all these teas worth a million rupees will be spoiled and cannot be sold. Hence please consider our representation favourably.

THE QUEEN OF HAIR OILS

KAMINIA OIL Regtd.

This oil contains pure precious ingredients. It stops hair falling out stops itching, prevents dandruff, stimulates new growth and restores faded hair to its natural colour.

It is also very efficacious to Businessmen, Brain-workers, and Students as it keeps the brain cool, memory refreshed and scalp clean. Besides it is exquisitely perfumed. For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in the Mysore Exhibition. Use it once.

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MOTOR FATALITY IN MARINE LINES.

CORONER ON BOMBAY PEDESTRIAN'S LACK OF "TRAFFIC INSTINCT."

Dr. W. Nunan, the Coroner, concluded the inquest into the death of a military pensioner, Raghu Rawji Awtade, who was run over by a motor car driven by Khudabux Haji Amirbux on the 8th instant.

Inspector Chapman led the evidence, and Khudabux was represented by Mr. S. M. Varde and Mr. Y. S. Chowdhri.

Lieut. P. T. Majumdar, I.M.S., of the Marine Lines War Hospital said he made a *post mortem* examination of the deceased's body by direction of the Coroner, and found both the vault and base of the skull fractured. The deceased was not a heavily built man, and the injuries were such as could have been caused by a heavy knock. The left mudguard of the motor-car was bent.

Babaji Ganaji, a Police Sepoy, said the car was travelling at an ordinary speed in the middle of the road. The deceased was knocked down as he was moving in the opposite direction. The driver had tried to stop before the witness shouted to him to do so. The driver had also tried to avoid the deceased. Witness had not heard the horn blown.

To the Coroner: The deceased was walking on the footpath and then came out on the roadway to cross over. Only when the car was close upon him he looked back. He did not look back before he got off the footpath.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF PEDESTRIANS.

In summing up the evidence the Coroner said the occurrence was explained by the answer given to his last question by the Police sepoy. The deceased had been walking along the footpath and the stepped suddenly into the roadway without looking at the coming traffic. The Coroner judged from his experience that this sort of conduct was the cause of five out of every six motor fatalities in Bombay. As the city progressed and traffic became more congested, it was more and more essential for the people to develop what he might call a "traffic instinct". In the great cities of Europe, a pedestrian who crossed a street before he had looked carefully to right and left for oncoming traffic, would be courting death. If motor drivers were in all cases to be held responsible for fatalities, motor or rapid transit of every kind would have to be abolished, as the profession of driver would become too risky. The pedestrians had also their own responsibility as the drivers of cars had theirs and if both parties met their responsibilities, fatalities would become less in number in this city.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been knocked down by a motor car driven by Khudabux on Marine Lines; that there was no evidence of rash or negligent driving in this case; that there was evidence of contributory negligence on the part of the deceased in not looking out for traffic before crossing a roadway.

HELP FOR SAILORS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO KING GEORGE'S FUND.

A meeting of the General Council of King George's Fund for Sailors was held on November 8th, 1917, at the Trinity House, London.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught took the chair. In addressing the Members of the Council His Royal Highness said that it was a great pleasure to him to be present on that occasion, and he felt that he might congratulate the Fund on the great progress which had been made and upon the cordial reception that had been accorded to it by the public, although, he hoped, the support already given was nothing to what it would receive in the future. He expressed his confidence as to the great advantage that the Fund must be to the Marine Benevolent Institutions, and, through them, to the gallant men of the sea and to their widows and children. His Royal Highness also expressed the conviction that the Fund would appeal to Englishmen in a way that no other fund had ever done, and through it the whole country would be able to show their appreciation of the services of the Royal Navy, the Royal Navy Reserve, the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and the men of the Merchant Service. In conclusion, His Royal Highness said that the work of the Fund had been watched with very great interest by His Majesty the King, who, aware of the benefit that the Fund would be to the sailor and with a desire to mark his sense of the importance of that Fund and the benefits it would confer upon those to whom we were so much indebted, had requested him to announce that the King desired to contribute £5,000 towards the admirable work that was being done.

This announcement was received with great enthusiasm.

Capt. A. W. Clarke (Deputy-Chairman) said he was pleased to announce that the Fund had now reached £210,000. The expenses in connection with the raising of this amount were only one-half per cent., so that for every £100 subscribed by the public £99 10s. would go direct to the sailors. He thought that this constituted a record in the annals of charity organisation.

Sir Raymond Beck, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, then presented a financial report, which was unanimously adopted.

Contributions may be sent to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Trinity House, London, England.

Some twenty-five thousand Indian pilgrims left Calcutta on Friday by river flats to attend the Ganga Sagar Mela. The arrangements for their embarkation at the principal ghats on the river are all working smoothly. Those starting were mostly from Bengal Railway, facilities for up-country pilgrims having had to be reduced in consequence of the war.

The death occurred at Allahabad of Mr. Charles Probett, a mutiny veteran at the age of seventy-five. The deceased was a Martinere lad and at the age of 17 took part in the defence of Lucknow as a civilian.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Balloting for the election of a Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the current year.

TUESDAY, January 15.

De Villiers opens Bombay Season.

WEDNESDAY, January 16.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Balloting for the election of a Deputy Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, closes 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 25.

Excelsior Theatre: A New Comedy "Jerry Built" in aid of the East Indies Naval Fund under the distinguished patronage of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and H. E. Rear Admiral Gaunt.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varites: X'mas Pantomime Aladdin 6-30 and 10 p.m., Gaiety Theatre.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

West End Cinema: Charni Road:: 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30, and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail..	8 40	11 35
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	4 53

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

	BOMBAY Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Lathiawar 3rd Class Express ..	7 40	21 12

POONA RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Major C. Graham Smith, Commanding Poona Rifles.

POONA, Jan. 12.

Part I.

55. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range is allotted as follows:—

Tuesday 15th and Saturday 19th, to the Miniature Rifle Club from 7 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m. each day for the firing of matches 10, 11 and 12.

Friday 18th, to Officers for Revolver practice from 7 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m.

56. Musketry.—The Musketry range is allotted as follows:—

Monday 14th, Tuesday 15th, Wednesday 16th, Thursday 17th and Saturday 19th, "B" Company Part I and II, Table B. Annual Course of Musketry.

57. Extract.—The following extract from Divisional Orders dated 9th January 1918 is republished for information:—

Course Musketry.—The 9th Musketry Class (British) for N. C. O.'s and Men commences 30th January, ends 20th February, 1918.

Lewis Gun.—The 8th Lewis Gun Course. Officers, N. C. O.'s and Men commences 28th January, ends 7th February, 1918.

Bombing.—The 4th Bombing Course. Officers, N. C. O.'s and Men commences 1st February, ends 16th February, 1918.

Members desirous of attending any of the above classes should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

Part II.

58. Leave.—The undermentioned is granted leave of absence for the period stated against his name:—

No. 76. Pvte. R. A. Staines, "A" Coy. from 11-1-1918 to 28-2-1918.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play to-day a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendance of different nationalities in December last was 789; males being 678, and females 111.

EXHIBITION AND GRAND FANCY FAIR.

The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Exhibition of Foods, and Household requisites writes:—The accounts of the above will be finally closed on the 20th January and all money collected and claims due should be forwarded to the undersigned before that date.

BIG TYPE EDITIONS OF REYNOLD'S NOVELS.

		Rs.	as.
1	Mysteries of London in 13 Vols...	7	0
2	Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter in 4 Vols...	3	0
3	Bronze Statues in 4 Vols. ..	3	0
4	Beauty and Pleasure in 9 Vols.	6	0
5	Soldier's Wife in 2 Vols.	1	4
6	Seamstress—complete	1	0
7	Mary Stuart in 2 Vols.	1	4
8	Memoirs of a Maid Servant in 8 Vols.	5	0
9	Faust in 2 Vols.	1	8
10	Canonbury House in 3 Vols.	2	4
11	May Middleton in 2 Vols. ..	1	8
12	Loves of the Harem in 4 Vols.	3	0

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MRS. BESANT'S IMPRESSIONS.

We reprint the concluding article on the subject from "New India".

Extraordinary strong feeling was shewn when Shrimati Sarojini Devi and myself escorted the Mother of Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali into the Congress Hall on the morning of the 28th December. Begum Abadi Bano Sahaba had arrived in Calcutta on the 27th, in time to attend the first meeting of the Congress, but unfortunately I had not heard of it, so could only call on her to invite her to come on the 27th. However, it was a better date, as after the resolutions moved from the Chair, came the resolution urging on the Government the immediate release of her sons. The pathos of the aged Mussalman lady coming out of the seclusion of a lifetime, and travelling to Calcutta to attend the Muslim League Conference of which herself had been elected President, moved all hearts, and when I told them that she had refused to go to the League unless she also attended the Congress, because "The Mussalman is my brother in faith and the Hindu is my brother in country," the shouts broke out again. Lok Tilak, by right of his own long suffering, had the honour of moving the resolution, while Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas of Bombay and S. Satyamurti of Madras represented the younger generation, whose work will liberate India. Pandit Gokaranath Misra voiced the protest of the United Provinces, and Mr. A. C. Bannerji that of Bengal. It is sad that the Government should persist in keeping the two brothers interned, and the Congress resolution was the fitting crown of the innumerable protests which have been raised in every part of the country.

PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSION.

Mr. Horniman had a particularly warm welcome when he rose to move the resolution condemning the Press Act and calling on the Government to repeal it. Young and old, Mussalman and Hindu, North and South, were equally strong in their denunciations.

The Internment resolution was the one supported by the hottest protests, and no less than nine speakers expressed the indignation of the Congress; Mr. Jitendralal Bannerji, who spoke with passionate earnestness, roused the audience to a height of wrath seldom seen, wrath which showed the critical state of public feeling in Bengal, owing to the widespread arrests, and the fixed belief that the huge majority of the interned are suffering unjustly, being innocent of all wrongs.

December 29th was "Home Rule Day," the chief place being given to the Self-Government resolution. After much discussion, the Subjects' Committee, at a meeting which did not close till 10 p.m. on the 28th, decided that there should be only ten speakers, each to speak on a separate part of the subject, and to be given his own time, so that the speeches should form a booklet on the subject, useful for propaganda. The Committee adopted my own suggestion of urging the immediate enactment of a Parliamentary Statute, providing for the establishment of Responsible Government in India at a date to be fixed by the Statute itself. In deference to the wish of the Moderate leaders and of those of the Muslim League, it was agreed to substitute "at an early date" for my precise ones, and it was also agreed that the Congress-League Scheme of Reforms should be embodied in the Statute as the first stage. It was remarkable to find a body composed of men holding opinions so diverse on a subject so great, sufficiently advanced as a whole to take so bold a step; some would have liked more, but were willing to take less, so as to keep pace with their less advanced brethren. Our great National Army has its Prince Ruperts, who would lose a battle by a charge which carried his troop far ahead of the army; it has its sluggards who slink in the rear. Its generals and regimental officers have the responsibility of keeping their men together, for in no other way can the serried ranks of the enemy be broken.

The discussion lasted some five hours, with ten speakers, to whom were added Mr. Bomanji, who gave the support of the merchants, and a Namashudra, a peasant, who had formed ten Home Rule Leagues among his fellows, and who made a quaint little dance of joy in the rostrum. Mr. B. P. Wadia made a brilliant speech, as did Mr. Jayakar. Lok. Tilak was persuasive, Mr. Jinnah, argumentative, Mr. Surendranath Bannerji inspiring, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar logical and convincing, Dr. Ansari straight and strong, Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal strenuous, Sarojini Devi ideally poetic, while Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya summed up the whole argument with clarity and eloquence.

AMENDMENTS.

In the midst of the discussion, amendments poured in on me, some extreme, some reactionary, one against it, and so on. I gazed at them in despair, knowing that with so huge an audience, and speakers who could not control it, the amendments meant chaos, for debate is not possible under such conditions. Our foes would have triumphed and would have declared that we were all at logger-heads, whereas only a few were dissenting in various directions on subsidiary matters, and the huge mass were united on the principle. So I rose, and urged the dropping of all amendments, in order to vote for the principle on which all were agreed, and not raise subsidiary and provincial points of difference, and then adjourned for brief refreshment. Every one agreed, the amendments were dropped, with a self-control and self-abnegation that spoke volumes for the overmastering strength of union on the main question of Responsible Government, and the great resolution was carried unanimously.

One striking fact was the readiness with which every speaker submitted to the time limit imposed on all save during the first four and the Self-Government resolutions. Ten minutes for the opener, five minutes for all others; the gong sounded two minutes before the time, and the speakers promptly obeyed. Nothing else could have carried through the business.

An interesting fact were the telegrams from Indians in far-off lands, sending greetings to the Congress, and even money. The ties of blood and of love to the Motherland stretched across the ocean, and bound together the brothers at home and abroad. A Zanzibar Indian merchant made a striking speech, giving his own experience of the hardship suffered.

WORK AHEAD.

A great year of work lies before us, and we are all full of hope. Congress Day, for the first time, has been kept all over the country, and villages everywhere have heard the "Message" in their own vernaculars, and have felt the thrill of hope. The large towns had the Address read to meetings of their thousands, the small towns and the villages met in their hundreds. I earnestly hope that in the coming years the Congress will thus impress its "Day" on all parts of India, making its existence felt in every corner of the land.

One immediate duty is the investigation of the cases of the interned. I spoke in the Congress of the case of the unfortunate Jain Pandit, Arjunlal Seth, who has been starving for thirty-five days and more in consequence of his religious rule which imposes worship before food, and since he was moved to Vellore Gaol, he has been deprived of the opportunity of worship. Another case to which I drew attention was the cruel one of Rajagopal Singh, a Prince of the great Rahtore clan. But on these, I shall have more to say ere long.

We have now two strong and energetic Secretaries, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar and the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, and a veteran for counsel, Dewan Bahadur P. Keshava Pillai. The four of us hope to do some worthy service for the Motherland in the coming year.

EXPORT OF BURMA RICE PROHIBITED.

GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL ENTIRE CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 12.

It has been decided to prohibit the export of rice from Burma except under license to all destinations with a view to Government obtaining control of the entire rice crop. A resident commissioner will be appointed with headquarters at Rangoon who will have the assistance of an advisory committee including representatives of shippers. It is intended to fix the price for first Europe quality paddy delivered in Rangoon at Rs. 105 per 100 (46lbs.) baskets Rangoon. This price compared favourably with the price now prevailing Rs. 90/93 with no business and it will be a good thing for the cultivators of the land.

The proposal now made is of great importance to the province. It ensures good price for cultivator and sets at rest all anxiety as to the future of the crop, which had been a subject of concern to the local Government and to trade generally. The proposal is one which has been adopted by the Royal Commission of Wheat Supplies and is practically identical with that submitted by the local Government to the Government of India for approval of the Home authorities.

SALT IN MADRAS.

A note on the subject of stocks and prices of salt issued for general information shows that the seasons of 1913, 1914 and 1915 were exceptionally unfavourable for salt manufacture in the Madras Presidency. In 1917 efforts previously made to increase the output were redoubled. Efforts of the Department were directed throughout the year to securing a further increase in area under salt manufacture in the season of 1918. Inducements were offered to licensees in the way of enhanced payments for salt and liberal advances to commence manufacture early and to turn out the maximum possible quantity, and it is hoped that if the season of 1918 is favourable, there will not only be a marked fall in the local price of salt, but that Madras factories will be able to secure a hold on outside markets which will be a considerable sources of profit to them in years to come.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION IN SIMLA.

Rules for the appointment of house-owners' representatives on the House Accommodation Committee under the new Simla House Act are published in the current Punjab Gazette.

The members in question are to be elected by ballot by house owners of Simla and Kasumpti at a meeting convened for the purpose by the Deputy Commissioner. The meeting for the election of the first two members is to be held on or before the 21st instant. All persons owning house properties within the limits of Simla Municipality or in Kasumpti are entitled to attend and vote at the meeting personally or by duly authorised agent. House owners will appoint a chairman from among themselves who will call for names of candidates for the election to the House Accommodation Committee. Each candidate must be proposed and seconded by house owners and must himself be a house owner in Simla or Kasumpti. A member of committee will vacate his house (a) on resignation (b) on ceasing to be a house owner (c) on being adjudicated an insolvent (d) on being continuously absent from Simla or Kasumpti for more than four months (e) on being sentenced to any term of imprisonment.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 13.

A slight disturbance appeared over Kashmir. Disturbed conditions in the Bay persist and have given several light scattered falls of rain in the Peninsula.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in the Peninsula, some snow in the hills of extreme north.

PUNJAB CIVILIANS IN WAR.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 12.

The following notification in honour of the memory of the gallant officers, who were occupants of civil posts under the Government of the Punjab and who have given up their lives for their country during the first three years of the war is published in the Punjab Gazette:—

(1) Mr. Noel J. Bolst, Chief Draftsman, Central Workshops, Amritsar, killed in action. (2) Mr. Allen H. Brooks, an Assistant in the Punjab Irrigation Secretariat, drowned while on duty in Mesopotamia. (3) Mr. H. Southerd, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gurdaspur, missing believed killed in action. (4) Major J. Woods, I.M.S., killed in action. (5) Captain G. S. Husband, I.M.S., killed in action. (6) Mr. J. E. Gately, Professor Government College, Lahore, killed in action. (7) Mr. C. H. Line, Assistant Master, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, killed in action. (8) Lieut. J. P. Wood M.C., an Inspector of Police, Punjab, killed in action. (9) Lieut. H. W. Wilsey, a sergeant of police, Punjab, killed in action. (10) Mr. A. R. Macrae, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Punjab died of cholera at Basra. (11) Captain Gagliardi, Inspector of Police, Punjab, drowned in Mesopotamia.

ALASTOR'S WORK FOR THE WAR.

RS. 5,633 CONTRIBUTED TO VARIOUS WAR FUNDS.

Alastor the well-known Handreader is now on a brief return visit to Poona, and is giving readings of character every evening on behalf of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, at the Napier Cinema.

During the war he has contributed Rs. 5,633 to various War Funds. Recently in Calcutta during the "Our Day" events his handreading brought more than Rs. 1,000 to the Red cross Fund.

Alastor is stopping a few days only at the Napier Hotel where he can be consulted daily from 10 a.m., to 6 p.m.

DEATH OF MR. R. P. NANAVATY.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, Jan. 12.

The Nagar community of Junagad has lost a young man of promise in the late Mr. Rangprasad, P. Nanavaty, who died suddenly on Thursday last. The deceased was a graduate of the University of Bombay and studied at the Bahauddin College Junagad, where he was known for his honesty and great earnestness in study. His services were recently requisitioned by the Baroda High School The deceased leaves a young widow and three children to mourn his loss. Numerous messages of condolence and sympathy in his sad bereavement are being received by Mr. Chhaganlal, P. Nanavaty of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund.

RESCUE FROM BURNING SHIPS

The King conferred the Albert Medal upon Acting Quartermaster-Sergeant James William Brown, Royal Army Medical Corps; Sergeant William Seymour, Northumberland Fusiliers; and Privates Arthur Duff Hadden Allan and James Cuthbertson, of the Royal Army Medical Corps (T.).

On the morning of Feb. 5, 1917, a serious explosion followed by a fire, occurred on the French troopship St. Laurent, at Malta. After some time it was observed that three men in the forepart of the ship, where the flames were fierces; were cut off from the rest. None of the boats near would approach the ship owing to the heat and danger of a further explosion, until Acting Quartermaster-Sergeant Brown persuaded a Maltese policeman to row him out; but when within thirty yards of the ship the policeman refused to go further. Brown returned, and was then joined by Seymour, Allan, and Cuthbertson. They rowed directly to the forepart of the ship, the sides of which were by this time red out, while the plates were falling into the sea. When they were within a few yards of the ship two of the three men in the forepart jumped into the sea and were rescued; the third, who had climbed up the mast, was saved later when the mast fell.—"Daily Telegraph."

(Continued from Column 5.)

greater or better service rendered to the city than learning the value of home hygiene in every possible way. (Cheers.) He was delighted to be there and wished every success to this organisation. (Cheers.)

He had another particular pleasure in coming there, and warmly congratulating and expressing his approbation, as the Governor of the Presidency, of the splendid work done during the last three years by Lieut. Clark and his Brigade with regard to the wounded. (Cheers.) He was perfectly sure of this—that those who knew their work would testify to their excellence, and express their thanks for the splendid work they had done to the British Empire. He sincerely trusted that they would continue to do their work during the war (Cheers.)

FINANCIAL STABILITY.

He had heard that the finances of the Association were not in a satisfactory condition. If every one of the audience would subscribe a rupee each it would set it on its legs and, and put the Association in a prosperous condition. It was the duty of every one to do his best for the Association and set it on a satisfactory basis. (Cheers.)

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Lord and Lady Willingdon, said they had a strenuous time of late and it was a wonder to him how they could spare a few moments to come to the meeting and distribute the prizes. He hoped that they would cordially pass the vote of thanks.

FIRST AID AND HOME NURSING.

PRIZE GIVING OF ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

H. E. Lord Willingdon presided at the annual prize distribution ceremony of the St. John Ambulance Association on Saturday evening at the St. Xavier's College, when the prizes, etc., were given away by Lady Willingdon. There was a large audience to see the fine display of First Aid and Home Nursing given by the students.

In the course of the report read by Mr. D. F. Panthaki it was stated that during his fifteen years' connection with the Ambulance classes, more than 2,500 students of all castes and creeds had received instructions, many of whom were doing admirable work in the Bombay Corps. During the year there were sixteen classes of First Aid, Home Nursing, etc., in the city open to the public, teachers of the Secondary Training College, and for training ladies for Red Cross work.

Continuing he said:—

"The number of male students who received instruction in First Aid was 172, out of which 105 were awarded Certificates. 60 male students underwent Home Nursing Course, of whom 32 were awarded Certificates and 45 attended the Sanitation Course, out of whom 25 were found eligible for Certificates; 3 past students were re-examined and were awarded Vouchers, 8 were awarded Medallions, 11 were awarded Pendants and 24 received Labels. In all, 323 male students received instruction in various subjects, of whom 208 obtained different awards. Looking to the different organisations that hold Ambulance Classes in various parts of the City, these figures, I hope, will be considered satisfactory as, I venture to say they will be found the highest of all."

Lieut. K. S. Patel, I.M.S., Dr. C. C. Merchant, and Dr. Dhru lectured to the students, and Drs. Chinoy, Suntook, Ellis and Kapadia acted as examiners last year. Vote of Thanks certificates were given by the Indian Council to Lieut. Patel and Mrs. Panthaki. A social gathering of the past and present students was also held in March last.

TRAINING TO WOMEN.

Mrs. Shirin Panthaki in her report stated that during her last seven years' connection with the Association she had altogether organised sixty classes of various kinds in the city for ladies, and 1,385 women received instruction, of whom 65 received awards. There were also two classes in Elementary Midwifery and Care of Infants conducted by her under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association which were largely attended. 114 female students (besides 50 in unfinished class) received instruction in First Aid, of whom 54 were awarded Certificates. There were also 20 female students receiving instruction in Home Nursing (besides 23 in unfinished class) of whom 9 were awarded Certificates, and 32 females attended the course of Hygiene of whom 9 received Certificates; 4 past students were re-examined, of whom 3 were awarded Labels and one a Pendant; and 39 females received instruction in Midwifery and Infant Welfare, of whom 23 have received Certificates. In all 209 female students received instruction, of whom 99 received awards.

The following were given special awards:—

Vote of Thanks Certificates signed by his Excellency the Viceroy:—Lieutenant K. S. Patel, I.M.S., and Mrs. Shirin D. Panthaki.

Honorary Life Membership:—Mrs. Shirin D. Panthaki.

Honorary Examiners' Certificates:—Dr. Framroze N. Kapadia and Dr. Chandulal C. Mehta.

War Service Badges:—Captain S. K. Engineer, I.M.S., Lieutenant K. S. Patel, Sergeant J. E. Laher and Corporal Nadirsha N. Writer.

Membership Certificate of the League of Mercy:—Mr. Homi Cavasji Doctor and Mr. Rustamji Mancherji Kapadia.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

After Lady Willingdon had distributed the prizes to the successful students, Lord Willingdon said he should sincerely like to associate himself with Mr. and Mrs. Panthaki with regard to the very severe loss sustained not only by the St. John Ambulance Association, but also by the whole of the Medical Service of India by the death of its head, Sir Pardey Lukis. He was a very great friend of the Association and had distributed the prizes last year. They all regretted the loss very much, and realised what a splendid service he had rendered to India, and he trusted that his successor would do equally good work and help forward the work of the St. John Ambulance Association.

They (Lord and Lady Willingdon) had led a very strenuous life since for time past, but it was a real pleasure to them to come there and present the prizes. He heartily congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Panthaki for all the good work they had been doing for the St. John Amulance Association, and both he and Lady Willingdon were delighted with the entertainment of that afternoon.

READY ASSISTANCE.

They must all realise how very extremely important this work was. They have had a realistic picture given to them of all the dangers that flesh is heir to (laughter) and he hoped the audience after realising all that would join the Association and go through all the courses. The work of First Aid was of the utmost importance. Most of them who lived in Bombay knew what sort of danger we were likely to meet with, so congested were the streets, and it was a comfort to know that the St. John's Ambulance was near then. (Cheers.) He wanted the St. John Ambulance Association to spread over the whole city. If, said his Excellency, while he was walking in the bazar, he met with an accident he hoped there would be some of the charming ladies, who had come to the meeting, there to attend to his wounds. (Laughter.) Although the hygienic and sanitary conditions of Bombay were improving day by day, there was much to be done still. There could be no

(Continued in Column 4.)

G. I. P. RY. SHOOTING CASE.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISTURBANCE.

MR. AZAD ON TREAMENT OF WORKMEN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad resumed the hearing of the case in which Dhondu Bala charged William Fairweather, a foreman in the G. I. P. Railway workshops, with causing grievous hurt with a revolver, Mr. M. K. Azad, and Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Bowen defended the accused.

Mr. Azad addressed the court at length. Referring to the statement of the accused he drew attention to fact that the accused himself had admitted that the men working in his department—at least some of them—was dissatified. That was not disputed. What was disputed was that the men were dissatisfied, and that they were quite willing to leave their grievances to him (the accused) in order to bring them to the notice of the Works Manager, Mr. Herbert. The fact was that the men insisted upon going to the Works Manager without the assistance of the accused. It was therefore quite natural that the men inside were also anxious to join the men outside, in their general representation. But the accused stood between the two. Being the superintendent or the supervisor or the overlooker he did not want the impression to go abroad that there were some men in his department who wanted to go out and join the men outside, thus showing a gross disregard for the feelings of the men under him.

ACCUSED RESPONSIBLE FOR DISCONTENT.

Counsel therefore submitted that, under the circumstances, the accused himself was responsible for bringing about this discontent or disorderly conduct on the part of the crowd. Had the accused behaved in the manner M. Turner had done, there would undoubtedly have been no damage done. It should be noted, counsel proceeded, that as soon as the crowd outside saw that they had gained their point they gave up pelting stones. It was therefore a clear indication that it was merely the accused's conduct at the time in preventing the men within his workshop from coming out that was responsible.

Mr. Bowen remarked that the evidence recorded was to the effect that the men did not want to come out and they would not come out.

Mr. Azad retorted that the defence had not called any one out of the discontented men as a witness. Those who were called as witnesses had already got increases, and the defence have not dared to do so for very, good reasons. What followed from that was that on the day the conduct of the accused was mainly responsible. The accused tells in his statement that many of the men were not satisfied, and further he had assured the men to take them to the Works Manager next morning. The next morning there was some discontent prevailing and there was a disturbance. Accused could have used the proper and legitimate method open to him, viz., of communicating with the police and calling for their help.

GLARING DISCREPANCIES.

Mr. Azad here pointed out some glaring and contradictory discrepancies from the evidence adduced by the defence, and went on to say that even assuming that there was a riot it did not mean that the revolver must be used. The crowd were merely pelting stones at the roof, as the only idea in their minds was to cause considerable amount of empty, hollow, and harmless noise. It could not be supposed that the crowd gathered there with the idea of catching every white man and killing him. If they had been tactfully dealt with there would have been absolutely no disturbance at all. All the foreman and high salaried men would have combined; and further the best course open to them was that as soon as general discontent was found prevailing in the men the former should have combined and, stopping the work, should have marched at the head of the men to the Works Manager to lay before him the men's grievances, and there would therefore have been no stone-throwing! Unfortunately they did not do that. This country counsel argued, has been reputed to be most docile—at least so far as its peasantry and labour class were concerned—and most of the men feeling the pinch of the stomach had only massed together to lay their grievances jointly. Even if the accused had cartridges with him he could not, for a moment, have made use of them, because there was no occasion to do so. Assuming that there was stone-throwing,—it did not mean that one illegal act was to be followed by another. In this case, if there was some little disturbance, it did not follow that the men should be shot, as they were neither dacoits nor marauders. Instead of bringing cartridges from his bungalow, which was at a distance of seven minutes' walk, the accused should have gone to the police station, or used any one of the two telephones. None of them did so. If they had done so, it would have been very probably the fact that the police on arrival would have found no mob and no disturbance. A little tact would have quite sufficed. He should have adopted milder methods: he could have got his men come out, and they would have gone to the Works Manager. But the accused took the law in his own hands. There was no legal provision giving him power to use the revolver, and the accused by taking the law in his own hands had exhibited a gross disregard of law and of public safety.

After citing various cases bearing on the point, the counsel closed, and the Magistrate fixed Saturday, the 19th instant at 12 noon, for judgment.

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DR. SIR J. C. BOSE IN BOMBAY.

APPEAL FOR DONATIONS.

As already announced, Sir Jagadish Bose is coming to Bombay, to secure the support of the public of Bombay for his Research Institute, which was formally opened in Calcutta on November 30th last.

Donations are therefore invited from the citizens of Bombay, so that Dr. Bose's mission on behalf of the great national institution which he has inaugurated may be a success.

A series of two lectures will be delivered by Sir J. C. Bose on the 22nd and 24th instant, at the Royal Opera House at 6 p.m. Donors will be allotted seats in order of subscriptions received either for the 22nd or the 24th., as follows: Every donor of Rs. 100 or a multiple of Rs. 100 will be allotted a seat or seats in the stalls or in the first row of the Dress circle; donors of large amounts can if they choose have a box; donors of Rs. 50 and above but under Rs. 100 in the Dress Circle; of Rs. 5 in the gallery which cannot be reserved. All donations to be remitted to

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
"British Capital."	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
FOREIGN CABLES	
The War	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
House Rents and Food-Prices in Bombay	8
G. I. P. Railway Shooting Case	5
Fatal Motor accident	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
The Calcutta Congress	5
Calcutta Races	4
A Jewish Palestine	7
Casualty Lists	9
COMMERCIAL	3
THE WEATHER	16

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, January 14, 1918.

"BRITISH CAPITAL."

Among the arguments advanced by the opponents of the Congress-League Scheme of Reforms, which embodies the minimum of India's present demands, none has been perhaps so stupid as the suggestion that the acceptance of the scheme would jeopardise the interests of British capital invested in the country. That British merchants, traders and planters should have their fair share in the reforms that are to come is, of course, right. But the claim that, because they have a stake in the commercial and industrial undertakings of the country, they should have a predominant voice in shaping the course of Indian constitutional progress, is a pretty preposterous proposition. Apart from other considerations, a reference to history seems to establish conclusively that the capital invested by Britishers in India was itself mainly derived from India and was to that extent, in reality, Indian capital.

It is a well-known and admitted fact that it was the wealth not the poverty of India which attracted, from distant lands, commercial adventurers, including the East India Company, to her shores. The writings of English authors, among others, amply demonstrate this. Thus Walter Hamilton, who wrote in a semi-official capacity, says in his "East India Gazetteer" of 1828:

"Under the Government of the two last legitimate viceroys (of Bengal), Jaffer Khan and Shujah Khan, who ruled in succession, nearly forty years, the state of the country was eminently flourishing, and the taxes little felt although the annual tribute remitted to Delhi was usually a crore of rupees.... Even after the usurpation of Ali Verdi Khan, the Zemindars were so opulent as at one time to make him a donation of a crore of rupees and another fifty lakhs, towards defraying the extra expenses incurred in repelling the incursions of the Martattas."

This wealth was the outcome of the import of gold and silver from all parts of the world in exchange for the commodities which the abundant natural resources of the country and the equally fruitful industry and skill of the people produced. The historian, Dr. Robertson, wrote in 1817 in his "Historical Disquisition Concerning India":

"In all ages gold and silver, particularly the latter, have been the commodities exported with the greatest profit to India. In no part of the Earth do the natives depend so little upon foreign countries, either for the necessaries or luxuries of life. The blessings of a favourable climate and a fertile soil, augmented by their own ingenuity, afford them whatever they desire. In consequence of this, trade with them has always been carried on in one uniform manner, and the precious metals have been exchanged for their peculiar productions, whether of nature or of art."

Finally, we may recall the testimony of Clive himself. Entering Murshidabad in 1757, he wrote of it as follows:

"This city is as extensive, populous and rich as the city of London, with this difference that there are individuals in the first possessing infinitely greater property than in the last city."

And Murshidabad was only one of many similar provincial towns! It is unnecessary to recall here the history—largely a melancholy history—of the numerous ways in which this wealth flowed out of the country as a result of the operations and oppressions of the East India Company. But it is an undoubted fact that much of it did flow to England and to that extent materially contributed to the industrial prosperity of England. The current number of the "Indian Review" quotes the following candid and illuminating extract from Brooks Adam's "The Law of Civilisation and Decay":

"The influx of the Indian treasure, by adding considerably to the nation's cash capital, not only increased its stock of energy but added much to its flexibility and the rapidity of its movement. Very soon after Plassey, the Bengal plunder began to arrive in London, and the effect appears to have been instantaneous, for all the authorities agree that the 'industrial revolution', the event which has divided the nineteenth century from all antecedent time, began with the year 1760. Prior to 1760, according to Baines, the machinery used for spinning cotton in Lancashire was almost as simple as in India.....Plassey was fought in 1757, and probably nothing has ever equalled the rapidity of the change which followed."

In 1760 the flying shuttle appeared in England and coal began to replace wood in smelting; in 1764 Hargreaves invented the spinning-jenny, in 1776 Crompton contrived the mule, in 1785 Cartwright patented the power-loom and, most important of all, in 1768 Watt matured the steam engine. But, as Brooks Adam urged, "though these machines served as outlets for the accelerating movement of the time, they did not cause that acceleration." In themselves, he truly added, inventions are passive, many of the most important having lain dormant for centuries, waiting for a sufficient store of force to have accumulated to set them working. "That store must always take the shape of money, and money, not hoarded, but in motion". Whence did England get this store of money in motion? Let Brooks Adam answer:

"Before the influx of the Indian treasure, and the expansion of credit which followed no force sufficient for this purpose existed; and had Watt lived fifty years earlier, he and his invention must have perished together.... *Possibly since the work began, no investment has ever yielded the profit reaped from the Indian plunder, because for nearly fifty years Great Britain stood without a competitor....* From 1694 to Plassey (1757) the growth had been relatively slow. *Between* 1760 *and* 1815 *the growth was very rapid and prodigious.* Credit is the chosen vehicle of energy in centralised societies, and no sooner had treasure enough accumulated in London to offer a foundation, than it shot up with marvellous rapidity. The arrival of the Bengal silver and gold enabled the Bank of England 'which had been unable to issue a smaller note than for £20, to easily issue £10 and £15 notes and private firms to pour forth a flood of paper.'" (The italics are ours).

This will suffice to show what was one of the chief sources of the wealth on which the economic fabric of England was reared, and consequently, of much of the capital which came back to this country to draw more money from it. Fair-minded Englishmen have not been wanting to acknowledge the magnitude of the debt. Thus Sir George Birdwood wrote:

"India has done everything for us, everything that has made these islands, as insignificant on the face of the globe as the islands that make up Japan, the greatest empire the world has ever known, and for this we owe undying gratitude to India."

It is one of the most tragic ironies of history that, India, which so substantially helped to build up the prosperity of the Empire, is now one of the poorest and most backward industrial countries in the world! But even more deplorable to our mind is the fact that the very class which has reaped the most profit from India should seek actively to stand in the way of the future advancement of the country.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Morley's Reminiscences.

Saturday's mail brought us the long-awaited and intensely interesting "Recollections" of Lord Morley and as the reviews in the British Press testify, it was easily the book of the year. That indeed is to put it both conventionally and inadequately. No greater praise to our mind, can be paid to the fascinating autobiography before us than to say that it faithfully mirrors its author and subject—one of the most commanding, compelling and many-sided personalities of our time. It is a veritable mine of contemporary political history, presented at first-hand, and, on the literary side, needless to say, the production of a master-craftsman. Assured as Lord Morley's work would have been, in any case, of an eager welcome and close study on the part of all educated men and women, it has an especial appeal for India, and all those who are interested in India, by reason of his recent and memorable association with the Government of this country. The whole of Book V, entitled "A Short Page in Imperial History," he devotes to an account of his activities at the India Office, and the narrative is enriched with extracts from his correspondence with the then Viceroy, Lord Minto. In adopting this arrangement Lord Morley has followed a method at once vivid and distinctive. Needless to say, we shall revert to this fascinating chapter of Imperial history in due course.

Reuter's Again.

We have had occasion to refer on previous occasions to the sins of omission and commission perpetrated by Reuter's. It may be that in certain cases, owing to the extreme difficulty of discerning the real delinquent in war times, blame, which rightly belonged to other shoulders, has been saddled on those of our indispensable "universal provider" of news. As to that we must wait and see. Certain it is that after the war it will be possible to tell some pretty interesting tales of how political purposes were served, through the agency of a censorship necessitated by military exigencies. Meanwhile it is necessary to insist that, having regard to the extraordinarily responsible and privileged position they occupy, it is little short of breach of faith, and of trust for Reuter's to allow themselves to be used as the tool of any set of political partisans. A glaring and monstrous example of such defection is disclosed by the mail papers that arrived on Saturday. The following item apeared in a message from Reuter's Delhi correspondent which was published in some of the Home journals (e.g., "The Westminster Gazette" of December 3rd.):

"The extension of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's office for one year as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has given keen pleasure."

An Outrageous Misrepresentation.

We should have had no objection if the words "to Anglo-Indians" had been added at the end of the sentence. But taking the item as it stands, we have no hesitation in saying that it constituted a downright untruth. To whom did the extension of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's office give "keen pleasure?" The message, of course, implied to the people of India. Reuter's correspondent must have known that in trying to convey such an impression to the British public he was perverting the facts and prostituting his position. We defy him to name a single Indian leader or journal of repute who has expressed anything but profound dissatisfaction at the extension of office granted to the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. A great deal is heard of the difficulties of a news agency in war times, and we know enough about those difficulties to be able to sympathise with the plea. But it seems to be forgotten that the fact that we are passing through abnormal times imposes correspondingly great responsibilities on the directors of so important an institution as Reuter's. They must see to it that abuses, such as we have instanced,—due doubtless to the vagaries of individual delinquents,—are rigorously put down.

President Wilson as Arch-hypocrite!

How completely it is possible, under the stress of selfish factionism, to lose all sense of proportion is well illustrated by the comments of the "Pravada" on Dr. Wilson's speech. According to Reuter that precious journal describes President Wilson as "the head of the rapacious American Imperialists and the greatest hypocrite history has ever known." For fantastic piquancy and depth of unconscious humour this will be hard to beat.

War and the Women.

The House of Lords has just adopted the Electoral Reform Bill embodying the principle of woman suffrage. The success which has attended the cause of woman suffrage—mainly as a result of the war—in England, has not been without its good effect. The United States has not been slow in following suit. The American House of Representatives has passed a resolution in favour of woman suffrage by one vote over the necessary two-thirds majority. President Wilson has already advised a committee of Congressmen to vote for federal woman's suffrage "as an act of right and justice" and there can be little doubt that the Senate will ratify the resolution of the House of Representatives. A notable triumph for "the forces unchained by the war"!

Grievances of Municipal Clerks.

The lower-grade clerks of the Bombay Municipality constitute a not unimportant section of that large class of unfortunate citizens of Bombay who have been hardest hit by the present abnormally increased cost of living because their income has not risen in proportion. We are glad to know, therefore, that the Municipal Commissioner has recognised the need of giving some relief to these men. Unfortunately the method by which the relief is sought to be given is one which is not likely to secure the desired end. It has been a standing grievance of these men that a system of time-scale is not adopted by the Municipality. The grievance is justified not merely because the time-scale system of increment is followed in the Government Departments, but also because it is the most equitable and rational means of rewarding long and faithful service. The Commissioner has divided the clerks in his own department into four grades with maximum salaries of Rs. 50, Rs. 70, Rs. 100 and Rs. 125, respectively, keeping about one-third of the men into the last grade. Similar grading, it is understood, is to be extended to other departments with the difference that about forty per cent. of the men will be placed in the lowest grade.

Necessity of Time Scale.

The number of clerks in the lowest grade, as it is, is very large, chiefly owing to the creation of new posts in recent years. It is obvious that the chances for most of them to be promoted to the next higher grade before retirement are very remote and for not a few altogether non-existent, as increment will depend entirely on occasional vacancies in that grade. The demand of the men, that instead of there being a separate grade with a maximum salary of Rs. 70, they should, at least, be allowed to reach this salary by a time-scale is, therefore, not at all unreasonable and we trust the Municipal authorities will realise this. The acceptance of the men's demand will no doubt entail some extra expenditure, but it should not be necessary to emphasise that this will be returned ten-fold in the shape of greater efficiency as well as contentment.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon received H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala on Saturday morning. Their Excellencies were present at the Races in the afternoon and afterwards attended the Prize Distribution of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon inspected the Lines of H. E. the Governor's Body Guard on Sunday afternoon and afterwards attended Service at St. Thomas' Cathedral.

The Hon. Wilfred and Mrs. Thesiger and children have left Government House for the Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.

Their Excellencies received H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala yesterday morning. Their Excellencies were present at the Races yesterday afternoon and afterwards attended the Prize Distribution of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived in Bombay yesterday on a short visit.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will leave Lahore for Delhi on Saturday 19th. He will leave Delhi on the following Saturday 26th and will visit Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur, returning to Lahore on February 3rd.

The Silver Jubilee of the Daivadnya cricket Club was celebrated on Saturday and Sunday last in the Dhairya Vil'a of Messrs. Dhairyawan Brothers, at Goregaon. The programme consisted of a variety of interesting and entertaining items, such as singing, dramatic performance and sports of different sorts. Prizes were distributed to the winners in different sports and a silver cup was presented to Mr. Krishnarao Sadanand Pitale, through whose instrumentality the Club was founded 25 years ago and through whose main exertions it has been receiving a strong support of the Daivadnya community all this time. Both the presentations were handed over by Mr. J. A. Madan. Mr. Pitale accepted the present and transferred it to the Club as a memento of its Silver Jubilee. A grand dinner party on Sunday evening, in which more than 300 persons participated terminated the celebration.

His Highness the Mahendra Maharaja Saheb and her Highness the Mahendra Maharani Saheba have contributed each Rs. 500 towards the Red cross Fund.

The figures of the "Our Day" collections in Poona up to date are:—Rs. 100,832-5-1.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

TROTSKY DESIRES CONTINUANCE.

CONSENTS TO REMAIN AT BREST-LITOVSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 13.

A telegram from Brest-litovsk says Trotzky said the Russians desired to continue peace negotiations whether or not the Entente powers participated. He disagreed with the difficulties urged by the Austro-Germans regarding the transfer of negotiations to Stockholm, but as the Russian people desired a speedy peace he consented to remain at Brest-litovsk in order to deprive the quadruple alliance of the pretext for breaking off negotiations on technical grounds.

Trotzky and Kuehlmann have agreed that Ukraine should Act as an independent republic at peace negotiations.

DON COSSACKS SUPPORT TROOPS.

AGAINST INTERVENING IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 12.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 13.

Leaders of the cossacks of Don, disagreeing with Kaledin, have supported the majority of the troops and educated classes against intervening in Russian internal affairs although ready to oppose Maximalist aggression against Don territory.

Alexieff and Korniloff favour making Don the centre of a campaign against Bolsheviks relying largely on the formation of an officer's corps comprising twentyfive thousand bayonets.

COMMITTEES TO DISCUSS QUESTIONS.

DELEGATIONS AT BREST-LITOVSK AGREE TO PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Jan. 13.

The delegations at Brest-Litovsk have agreed to the Russian proposal to form committees to discuss political, territorial economic and legal questions.

TROTZKY'S INSULT TO FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

MEANING OF REFUSAL OF PASSPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 13.

Socialists again demanded passports to Petrograd. M. Albert Thomas also demanded a joint statement of Allied war aims.

M. Pichon dwelt on the unanimity of the Allies' conduct of the war and unreservedly approved of the speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson. Explaining why passports were refused, M. Pichon recalled the Maximalist repudiation of engagements and read a letter from Trotzky insulting French Socialists. He said Government had done the latter a service in refusing passports. M. Pichon mentioned that France took the initiative in December in suggesting that the Allies make a joint declaration of war aims, but it was considered preferable to make separate declarations.

M. Briand disclosed that France, when he was Premier, confidentially communicated her war aims to President Wilson who then asked Germany to avow hers.

ELECTION TO CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON. Jan. 13.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 13.

Over five hundred election returns to the Constituent Assembly have been received. They include 261 Social Democrats and 138 Maximalists.

RED GUARDS THREATEN FINLAND.

TO CREATE A "RED DIET."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Jan. 12.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 13.

The Red Guards are terrorising Finland, threatening to dissolve the Diet and create a 'Red Diet.'

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS.

GERMANY'S RENUNCIATION URGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 13.

Addressing the first meeting of the Polish Society in Berlin, Professor Hansdelbrueck urged Germany to renounce territorial acquisitions in the East and West on grounds not pacifist, but on higher political sagacity, giving as an instance, the brilliant success of the British policy in South Africa.

GENERAL STRIKE IN BARCELONA.

THEATRES AND CONCERT HALLS STONED.

SIMILAR DEMONSTRATIONS ELSEWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, Jan. 12.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 13.

A general strike broke out in Barcelona owing to the dearness of living. Enraged crowds stoned the theatres and pillaged and destroyed cafes and concert halls. Numerous arrests have been made. Many were wounded. Similar demonstrations have occurred in other towns.

BRITISH RAID EAST OF LOOS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 13.

A British communiqué says we successfully raided trenches this morning eastward of Loos.

BRITISH REPULSE THREE ENEMY RAIDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Jan. 13.

A British afternoon communiqué says, we repulsed three raids southward of Lens.

Hostile artillery was active south-westward of Cambrai and in the neighbourhood of Lens and Messines.

DESTROYER RACOON WRECKED.

NO SURVIVORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Jan. 13.

The Admiralty announces that destroyer Racoon was wrecked and foundered on the 9th instant during a snowstorm off the north coast of Ireland. There were no survivors.

SINKING OF THE REWA.

NO DEFINITE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Jan. 13.

A Berlin semi official statement says, the authorities are unable to make any definite statement regarding the sinking of the hospital ship Rewa as the submarine possibly concerned is still at sea, but competent quarters consider it impossible that the vessel was torpedoed, it must have struck a mine.

NO MINES IN VICINITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Jan. 13.

Reuter is officially informed that there were no mines where the Rewa was sunk.

ADMIRALTY CHANGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd 1-55 a.m., Jan. 13.

The unsensational Admiralty changes are regarded as dispelling fears that any violent change in the main lines of naval policy is contemplated.

OUTPUT OF GOLD.

"TIMES" SUGGESTS SUBSIDY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 13.

"The Times" comments on the reduced Empire gold output below the record attained in 1916 and estimated at half a million less in Rhodesia and seventy thousand less in West Africa, besides diminutions in Australia and India. "The Times" lays stress on the danger of further decrease in output which is most urgently required through the shutting down of low grade mines, owing to increased working costs. The paper asserts that there is a growing conviction in circles conversant with the gold position that something should be done by subsidy or otherwise to enable maintenance of production at maximum level.

INDAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 12.

The proceedings of the Indian Science Congress are over this evening. The public functions of the Congress included a lecture last Wednesday by Major Norman White, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India, on "Some little living things, parasitism and disease," illustrated with cinematograph. A garden party was given yesterday afternoon by the citizens of Lahore Cantonment to the members of the Congress, where Major Hutcheson and officers of the Royal Flying Corps gave an interesting aviation display for the entertainment of the delegates followed by a lecture on aviation by Lieut.-Colonel Griffiths.

To-day there was a garden party at Government House to meet the delegates, followed by a lecture this evening by Dr. D. N. Mullik of the Calcutta University on "the Planetary System," ancient and modern.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT HALMEREND.

109, SOME DEAD, BROUGHT TO SURFACE.

140 MISSING AT PRESENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Jan. 13.

A disastrous colliery explosion has taken place at Halmerend, Staffordshire, many being entombed. Hitherto one hundred, some of them dead, have been brought to the surface 140 are at present missing.

CAPTURE OF JERUSALEM

AWARDS FOR SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Jan. 13.

The following awards are announced in connection with services culminating in the capture of Jerusalem:—Lieut-Genera's Bulfin and Chetwode to be K. C. B., Major-General Bols to be K.C.M.G., and Majors, (temporary, Brigadier-Generals) Bartholomew and Humphreys are promoted Brevet Colonel.

FATHERLAND PARTY MOVEMENT.

SPREADING TO AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 13.

The Fatherland party movement is spreading to Austria where numerous meetings have passed resolutions urging Czernin to arrange "close military and commercial union of Poland, Lithuania and Courland with the Central Powers. The domination of the Danube routes and Eastern shores of the Adriatic is also necessary for lasting peace."

SOUTH SEA TRADERS.

MESSAGE TO SOLF.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 13.

The Association of South Sea Traders has telegraphed to Solf, Colonial Secretary, expressing joy at the appointment as Governor of New Guinea as promising a vigorous colonial policy, holding firmly to "our richly blessed South Sea Colonies now in the hands of the enemies."

Solf has replied hoping that the German flag will soon again be flying over "our fine South Sea Colonies."

MR. P. K. TELANG.

FAREWELL MEETING AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 11.

A meeting was held this evening to bid farewell to Mr. P. K. Telang on the eve of his departure to Bombay. Dewan Bahadur L.A. Govindaraghava Iyer presiding. The chairman paid a glowing tribute to the services of Mr. Telang, who was presented with a silver tray, a rosewater sprinkler and sandal-paste cup.

DEATH RATE IN THE PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 12.

Further steady improvement is shown in vital statistics of the larger Punjab towns for the week ending December 29. The total deaths for the week were 1,067 or 48 per thousand of the population as compared with 1,173 or 53 per thousand in the preceding week. Lahore continued to be the most unhealthy town, though its death rate dropped during the week from 75 to 67. That of Amritsar fell from 67 to 64 and that of Multan from 63 to 54.

LECTURE ON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 12.

A memorable lecture was given by Dr. G. C. Simpson, F.R.S., on Friday evening in Lahore under the auspices of the O'Dwyer Soldiers' Club. The lecture entitled "In the Antarctic" was given to a crowded audience and was illustrated by some 70 slides.

After a brief geographical survey of the conditions where the Scott Expedition had to work, Dr. Simpson described the voyage out, approach to the barrier, landing, and building of winter quarters on Ross Island, each stage being illustrated by magnificent slides. Pictures of members of the expedition at their scientific work, scenes of animal life in the far south and views of bergs and snow followed and lastly the setting forth for the rush to the Pole, arrival there, and final resting place of the little party. The story was told in simple language and the courage, humour and the infinite pathos of it all which the pictures themselves disclosed must have left an indelible impression on those present. The dreariness of a long trail over 1,800 miles of snow portrayed in one picture was a thing which will never be effaced from the imagination of those who saw it.

OFFICERS' SALARIES.

INCREASE TO BE GRANTED.

WAR CABINET'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Jan. 13.

The War Cabinet has decided to increase subalterns' pay during the war to a minimum of a half-guinea daily from 1st. October, 1917 and there will also be consequential increases in the pay of majors and captains. The Cabinet will also make allowances for children of two pounds each monthly to a maximum of eight pounds for subalterns and captains and half of the foregoing for majors. Age limits will be extended to eighteen for boys and twenty-one for unmarried girls.

Practically corresponding increases will be generally made for all junior naval officers.

It is estimated that the foregoing concessions will initially cost seven and half millions annually.

DR. WILSON'S SPEECH.

THE "VORWAERTS," COMMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 13.

The "Vorwaerts" commenting on president Wilson's speech says, the Germans must guard against too much confidence in Dr. Wilson.

THE "PRAVADA'S" COMMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 13.

The "Pravada" commenting on Dr. Wilson's speech describes President Wilson as the head of rapacious American Imperialists and the greatest hypocrite history has ever known.

SCARCITY IN BENGAL.

FURTHER LOOTING OF BAZARS REPORTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

Further looting of cloth and salt from "hats" in the interior continues. During the last fortnight five "hats" were looted in the Netrokone Sub-division of Mymensing District and steps have been taken to guard every "hat" in that subdivision. In Midnapore District one "hat" was looted. In all these cases property looted was not of great value, but a serious looting is reported from Dhaserhat, only 40 miles from Calcutta, where properties worth fifty to sixty thousand rupees were carried away after the shopkeepers has been assaulted. Two more "hats" in the jurisdiction of Canning Town, 6 miles from Calcutta, were looted and salt and cloth valued at Rs. 2,000 were carried away.

BHARATKHALI HAT LOOTING CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

The Rangpur Special Tribunal composed of Mr. S. C. Mallik, District Judge, Rai Sarat Chandra Chatterjee Bahadur, Government Pleader, and Mr. Abdul Majid, Deputy Magistrate, Jalpaiguri, began the hearing yesterday of the case against the first batch consisting of 91 accused connected with Bharatkhali Hat (Bazar) loot. Before opening the case the Public Prosecutor withdrew the charge against two of the accused who were consequently discharged. He then opened the case which is now proceeding.

THAKURPARA CASE.

Mr. C. Mukerjee, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Balurghat, District Dinajpur, is engaged in the hearing of a hat looting case in which forty Mahomedans of various ages and social position are charged with looting the shop of a Marwari cloth merchant at Thakurpara Hat.

(Continued from column 5.)

on Passover night—not as a pious and distinct wish, but as a near and confident hope —"This year in Jerusalem." (Cheers.)

DOMINION OF GREAT INTELLECTUAL FORCE.

Sir Mark Sykes, M.P., remarked that he saw something in Zionism even greater than a league of nations. It might be the destiny of the Jewish race to be the bridge between Asia and Europe—to bring the spirituality of Asia to Europe and the vitality of Europe to Asia. He believed that they were going to set up a dominion of great intellectual force, and that Palestine would be the centre of ideals radiating out to every country. He looked forward to seeing Arab civilization restored once more in Baghdad, Roumania free, and a re-born Israel, all three giving out to the world the good which God had infused into them. (Cheers.)

The Chief Rabbi (Dr. Hertz) said that it was because the declaration of his Majesty's Government brought Israel a message of peace, a new life, and a new hope, that he considered it a rare privilege to swell the chorus of joy and gratitude at the broad humanity and far-sighted statesmanship of the men who wielded the destinies of the Empire.—"Times."

AJEWISH PALESTINE.

ZIONIST DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

LORD R. CECIL ON A NATIONAL RE-BIRTH.

A Jewish demonstration was held in mail week at the London Opera House, Kingsway, to thank the British Government for their declaration in favour of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. It was announced that messages of sympathy and approval had been received from Lord Grey of Fallodon, Lord Hugh Cecil, Lord Emmott, Lord Tennyson, Lord Crewe, Mr. John Redmond, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Lord Selborne, Lord Balfour, Mr. Hodge, Mr. Long, the president of the Roumanian National Delegation, and from New York, Petrograd, Canada, South Africa, Holland, Christania, Salonika, Switzerland, and Belgium.

AN EPOCH OF OUTSTANDING IMPORTANCE.

Lord Rothschild (who presided) said that the declaration of his Majesty's Government marked an epoch in Jewish history of outstanding importance. This declaration, while it acknowledged and approved of the aspirations of the Jewish people for a national home, at the same time placed them on their honour to respect not only the rights and privileges of their pro-pective non-Jewish neighbours in Palestine. But those of their own people who did not see eye to eye with the Zionist cause. Feeling, as he did that Zionism was not at all incompatible with the highest patriotism and loyal citizenship of the Jews in the various countries in which they were living he would like the meeting, in passing the resolution which would be submitted to assure his Majesty's Government that they would one and all faithfully act up to the spirit and the letter of their gracious declaration. (Cheers.) It had been often said that the attempt to repeople Palestine by the Jews would end in failure owing to their not being an agricultural people. They might dismiss that fear from their minds in view of the great success of the Jewish agricultural colonies which were established in Palestine before the war. The only necessity for the success of the undertaking was a thoroughly up-to-date organization for the development of the land and the guidance and selection of the settlers who must act as pioneers. The aims of what at present might seem antagonistic bodies of opinion appeared to him to be so small that he felt sure, when their objects had been properly examined in the light of experience, that sooner or later common ground would be found for mutual assistance in making the settlement in Palestine a genuine success. (Cheers.) The resolution to be submitted was as follows:—"That this mass meeting, representing all sections of the Jewish community in the United Kingdom, conveys to his Majesty's Government an expression of heartfelt gratitude for their declaration in favour of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. It assures his Majesty's Government that their historic action in support of the national aspirations of the Jewish people has evoked among Jews the most profound sentiments of joy. This meeting further pledges its utmost endeavours to give its whole-hearted support to the Zionist cause."

REBIRTH OF A NATION.

Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., offered to the meeting and to all Zionists his heartiest congratulations on the event which they were celebrating. The part that England had played in that movement was not a new thing. He ventured to claim for this country that in supporting Zionism it had been merely carrying out its traditional policy. (Cheers.) The policy of this country had been based on liberty and justice. The invasion of Belgium was felt by the British people to be an attack on the principle of law, and it was because they recognized that it was a real blow at the heart of civilization that they said that until the outrage had been expiated it was impossible even to think or to talk of the terms of peace. (Cheers). One of the great causes for which we were in this war was to secure to all peoples the right to govern themselves and to work out their own destiny, irrespective of the threats and menaces of their greater neighbours. Probably the greatest step we had taken in this direction was in the recognition of Zionism. (Cheers.) It was the first constructive effort that we had made in what he hoped would be the new settlement of the world after the war. It was much more than the recognition of a nationality—it was the re-birth of a nation —and he did not like to prophesy what ultimate result that great event might have. For himself, he believed that it would have a far-reaching influence on the history of the world. (Cheers.)

Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P., said that he rejoiced whole-heartedly at the pronouncement that had been made with respect to Zionism. It was a policy that for nearly three years he had urged in the Cabinet and out of the Cabinet on every opportunity that arose. The fears which this policy had invoked were, he firmly believed, unfounded. In any new development in Palestine there must be a full and just recognition of the rights of the Arabs, a reverent respect for the Christian and Mahomedan holy places, and no attempt to establish anything in the nature of political authority over the Jews who were scattered in the other countries. They were met there to thank the British Government—their own Government— for having made it possible for them to say—as they had always said

(Continued in column 4.)

PASSCHENDAELE.

TERRIBLE IMPRESSION OF BRITISH GUNS.

A GERMAN PICTURE OF THE BATTLE.

An article in the "Kolnische Zeitung" gives a very striking description of the battle before Passchendaele, from the German point of view. It leaves no doubt about the terrible impression which the British guns and the British infantry have made on the Germans.

The article, which is entitled. "Batterie-Galopp-Marsch!" takes us to the front before Passchendaele a week or two ago:

It was midday before Passchendaele. . . The infantry of the division had already deployed and the line of the trenches was lost in a sea of smoke. The Magdeburg battery halted on the road. The captain—they still had a captain to lead the battery—raised himself on his stirrups. For the tenth time he measured with map and compass the wasted stretch of woodland. He was convinced that that was the way to Passchendaele. "It is on the right," he said, "under the heaviest gunfire." The horses in the battery troop became restless, and the sergeant, as they wheeled round, rubbed himself against the mare of the battery commander. "Be quiet," he said, and bit his lips. The battery, smothered in dust, looked as if it had been through a snowstorm. The heavy Prussian horses stood with steaming flanks and the leaders raised their hoofs, waiting for the harness to be loosened. W had not made a march at such a sharp trot for a long time. There must be the devil's work in front of us.

Right and left in the meadows German mortars were barking. The gunners, bending low over their weapons, looked ahead in alarm. Lightly wounded men came down the road. Supporting one another they limped back, their hospital labels hanging on their blood-stained, mud-stiffened coats.

"Where do you come from?" asked the captain. "From the front," was always the answer, which meant so much. "And what is going on there?" "Hell!" said a young rifleman, and limpped along again on the stick which he had just cut for himself. When he passed the battery he said again, "Hell!" and pointed in a dazed fashion in that direction, as if that was the only word of his mot'er tongue which all the horrors had left to him. The battery shrugged their shoulders—"Poor devils of infantrymen!"

"THE ENGLISH ARE COMING!"

If only they could get the order to fire: this waiting was terrible business. The captain blew his whistle. "Gunners, to your guns!" He made his horse dance and prance to give expression to his own excitement. He shouted to his men, for his words were interrupted by the mad noise that was going on around him.

"I expect every man to do his best. . . . The English have broken through at Poelcapelle. However, there is nothing to fear. The battery must advance in open order. Gunners, fire the first shot like a thunderclap." The men rushed to their horses.

And then suddenly it seemed as if the whole hellish spectacle had legs. It began to move like the famous wood of Dunsinane. The battle was at its flood tide. The battery came nearer to it, and every gunner had the feeling as if the flood wished to swallow him up. Heavy shells burst five hundred paces in front of them. With a crack like a whip branches of trees on the road over their heads snapped off. The mortars in the fields barked more viciously than ever. There was no doubt that the English were advancing their barrage in order to prepare for another attack. On the road came two riders at full gallop as if shot out of the smoke. They nearly rode over the captain.

"I am to take the battery into position," said the officer, out of breath, while he tore his map-case from his back and muttered something about the road, the line of route, a brown field, and shell-holes in the meadows. The captain's whistle sounded, and the strong East Prussian horses tugged at the traces. "Battery, trot!". Movement! Movement at last! . . . Ask the infantry what is the most fearful thing they have to face, and they will tell you that there is nothing so bad as standing still at attention waiting for death. But to run to meet death, and to let your spirit go to fight the evil vision, that is a drop of happiness in the worst hell of battle. The battery hurried forward as if in a dream. The ruined farmhouses flashed by. The poplars seemed to bend like twigs. Clouds of smoke swept through the shattered woods. Munition wagons cleared out of the way. The leaders flogged their sweating horses. Over holes, over stones, over broken boughs, we went forward.

THE CAPTAIN WAS ANGRY.

On the last rise came the cry "Halt!" A dozen riders surrounded the captain, who stared into the valley. "There, captain, where the mortars are firing on the brown field, plant a shell right there, just where the smoke is rising," whispered the officer in his ear. "Attention!" The captain raised himself in his saddle. His arm—no one saw anything but his arm—was lifted three times into the air. "Battery gallop!"

The captain leant over the neck of his horse, and the leaders spurred their horses until the blood came. The battery galloped and the brown earth was spattered over the steaming horses. At the top of the hill the captain sprang from his horse and threw the reins to the trumpeter. "In front at the three high trees," roared the captain. "In front at the three high trees" was echoed from gun to gun. "2,500 yards, fire!" The shells were rolled from the wagons on to the ground, and the teams were torn loose out of the line of fire. The captain looked now at the feverishly working gun crews, now at the smoke in front, and now at his stop-watch. He was angry, and stamped on the ground. "Why this delay. Fire! Fire!" And then from the first gun came a flash and then another. The battery was in action.

HOUSE RENTS AND FOOD-PRICES IN BOMBAY.

UNCHECKED RISE.

INTOLERABLE HARDSHIP TO POORER CLASSES.

RECEIVER'S POWERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As there is an outcry against the action of the Official Receiver who has served the tenants of the Grant's Buildings with a notice requiring them either to agree to pay the notified increase of rent or to quit the premises, allow me to say a few words from a legal standpoint.

(1) A notice to quit in order to be legally valid must be definite and must convey a clear declaration of intention on the part of the landlord to determine the tenancy at the expiration of the period of notice. An optional notice to quit i.e., leaving the tenant the option to remain if he accept alternative conditions has been held to be invalid. Bradley vs. Atkinson 1, L. R. 7, All 598, 899.

(2) The powers of the Receiver are defined in O. 40, R. 1, of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act. V of 1908). Clause 1 (d) of that Order runs as follows:—

"The Court may by order confer upon the Receiver all such powers as to bringing and defending suits and for the realization, management, protection, preservation and improvement of the property *the collection of rents and profits thereof, the application and disposal of such rents and profits* and the execution of documents as the owner himself has or such of those powers as the Court thinks fit."

It is clear from the above that the Court may empower the Receiver to *collect, apply* and *dispose* of the rents, but it cannot authorize him to *increase* the same. Ordinarily the power to enhance rents would come under "Management"; but when the Order specifically mentions the powers which the receiver can be invested with in respect of rents and profits, the power to enhance rents would surely have been mentioned in connection therewith if it was the intention of the Legislature that the Receiver should have such a power. There are no Indian decisions on the point. The English case-law goes to establish at all events that the Receiver cannot raise rents without the leave of the Court. Wynne vs. Newborough (Lord) 1 ves. 164 (see Kerr on Receivers 3rd Edition (1891) Page 168. In the present case leave has not been expressly granted to the Receiver to enhance rents; nor is it likely that it will be granted to him, ifapplied for. for it is inconceivable that the Court would ever be an instrument of oppression which it undoubtedly would be if it were to authorize an enhancement of rent under the present distressing circumstances which ought rather to render the hard-hit tenant fit object for its protection.

(3) The Receiver in the present case has no doubt been expressly given the power to eject tenants; but a capricious exercise of the power is not warranted by the Court's order. The Receiver would be justified in ejecting the tenant for non-payment of rent or for some such reason which might render the the step necessary. But he would not be justified in dispossessing the tenant merely for the purpose of raising rents. Wynne vs. Newborough I. ves. 761; Hobhouse vs. Hamilton 2 sch and Lep. 28. (See Halsbury's Laws of England 1912 Vol. 24. Page 395 under the heading: Powers and duties of Receiver.)

In view of what is stated above the notice served by the Receiver would appear to be *ultra vires* and devoid of any legal effect.—Yours, etc.

"LEX."

HOUSE RENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with interest a good deal of correspondence on profiteering in Bombay, specially in reference to the increase of rent. The following is an illustration of how tenants are being squeezed and threatened by our unscrupulous landlords. I was until lately a tenant in a chawl since its very erection near Cumballa Hill, now owned by a Parsi Bookseller. On the 1st ultimo, I along with others, was served with notice to vacate without assigning any reasons. One of my fellow tenants however, interviewed the landlord to question the propriety of such strange behaviour and he was cooly told that the only object was to increase the rent by no less than Rs. 4 to 6 for each room. This method of increasing the rent is, to say the least, disgraceful and it behoves the Government to punish such landlords.

Whilst my neighbours begged of the kind Gharwalla to extend the period of notice on a technical ground, I left the place on principle.

If this letter catches the eye of the Powers-that-be, and if any steps could be taken in this matter, I am prepared to render all possible assistance.—Yours, etc.,

P. SADASHIV RAO.

Gamdevi,
12th January, 1918.

HOUSE RENT IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Can nothing be done to save us from the clutches of the blood sucking landlord, is the universal cry in Bombay at the present moment. It is the man of the middle class, which is the backbone of the community, that is hard hit. His earning power is just the same he draws a fixed salary, and if one greedy landlord drives him into a corner, his life becomes a living hell. As there is not much export of cotton and seeds and none of opium for some years, a number of people who have made fabulous wealth by hook or by crook go in for buildings and enhance the rents *ad infinitum*. Some farm out the rents of their properties by contract, so the middleman adds his own share and the weight falls on the poor tenants. I know of some landlords, who keep two sets of Rent Bills —one for their tenants and the other the Municipal Appraiser! With such building operations in the City and with such abnormal rents the Bombay Municipality ought to reap a splendid harvest by way of assessment. Can any energetic corporator call for tabulated comparative statements for the last five years and expose the landlords' fraud? It is time the Government came to our rescue, why not call upon the landlords to give up their extra profits to the War Fund? Just as Government commandeers certain commodities, can they not commandeer all buildings and fix a reasonable rent? Some bold tenants ought to refuse further payments of enhanced rents, and have a test case carried to the courts. I dare say some astute and philanthropic lawyer will fight it out and turn the tables on the modern shylock and run him up for day light extortion!!

You, Sir, should help us to bring about the much desired "status quo ante bellum."—Yours, etc.,

S. S.

Bombay, Jan. 4 1918.

HOUSE-RENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In Bombay, there is an uncommon phase of life presented during the war times. The rich are rejoicing at their increasing wealth and accumulating profits and the poor as well as the lower middle class are being unsympathetically crushed out. Prices of food-stuffs and the necessaries of life have gone very high, no doubt; but the raising of rents abnormally high have told heavily on the ill-affording purses of a majority of the labouring classes who deserve to have been treated with some consideration. The rich who are rolling in wealth with all the luxurious enjoyments at their back cause artificially the incidence of Super-tax to which they are liable on the poor tenants whom they rob out of a large portion of their earnings and whom they leave to their lot in their self-aggrandizing way. For rent, as a rule in ordinary times, absorbs half the income in the case of a man of average means of earnings and during these days of notorious profiteering rent absorbs a lion's share of individual earnings.

It is believed, in the meantime, that Ahmedabad and such other places in Gujarat in which Plague is raging violently have caused an influx in Bombay, so that the demand for residential quarters has become exceptionally great; and there is, again, another factor of six months' or twelve months' binding agreement which temporary residents are represented to be ever ready to give, over and above the doubling and trebling of rent-charges. Be that as it may the emigrants may be justly envied; but the trouble caused by landlords otherwise probably speculating on estates cannot be removed unless and until some stringent measures happen to be taken against hem by the powers that be, even while the pinch felt by poor tenants is not piercing through the vital parts. Can it not be argued with due force and cogency when hack Victorias have their charges fixed by the Municipality and when the Food-stuffs Committee appointed by the joint action of the Government and the Municipality are authorised to settle prices at moderate rates, the usurious landowners can be brought to their senses and the epidemic of extortion stopped? The argument that reaction of the speculative action of landowners is sure to set in, is not much use to the already half starved lower middle classes. Nemesis may come too, late, and the practical world cannot wait for prospective good when emergent action alone can cut out the root of the evil.

Associations and Commercial Chambers may be called upon to co-operate with the measures that the authorities choose to take; and at the same time, it may be remarked that a new Association such as "Tenants' Association" cannot suddenly spring up to be competent enough to wage an organized and constitutional fight against greedy landlords. Nor can the existing evil be remedied by the reclaiming of land or expansion of Bombay according to one scheme or another; these are only meant for future equipment and not for redressing the present grievance. The Government proposes at present to confer more powers upon Civil Courts as against usury in money and grain; so, with the same sense of justice, may not middle class tenants appeal to Government to blunt the edge of usury and extortion in as many places as it is expedient to do? It is prompt and opportune Government interference that is sought and if that is secured the grievance bids fair to be redressed before it lingers and festers and spreads.—Yours, etc.

S. S. MEHTA,

10th January.

EXORBITANT RISE IN PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please publish the following lines in your well known columns and oblige:—

It is not without a sense of alarm that a patriotic mind can view the present unexpected increase in the rates of charcoal and salt, which are two of the most necessary articles of homely life. The rates of these articles have risen to such a high level that it is certainly trying for the middle class to buy them. Howsoever sparingly these articles may be used, it is quite impossible to dispense with them altogether. Consequently it is the incumbent duty of the authorities concerned to see that the rates of these articles are at once reduced.

Last time when the charcoal prices went up to Re. 1 and Rs. 1-2 it was felt very keenly among the people, in consequence whereof immediate steps were taken, which again brought down the value of charcoal. This time besides the increase in the rate of charcoal, the salt rate has also gone up, so much so that it has increased by nearly 300 per cent. We are well aware that salt is one of the articles without which hardly any person can do. Those who have read the Speeches of the late Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale must know how strenuously he fought for bringing down the salt tax from Rs. 2-8 to Re. 1, putting forth as one of the principal pleas that consumption varies inversely to taxation; but even then the price had not risen to the present level. From this it will not be difficult to conceive to what extent the consumption of the said article viz. salt, will be affected, or to say in plain words, how the poor people will have to be sparing with salt. Of course it is needless to add that same is the case with charcoal, it, too, being an indispensible article.

Not only have the prices of charcoal and salt gone up but the rates of nearly everything necessary to human life has advanced. Cloth, corn and vegetables have risen up exorbitantly. It has become necessary for a man having an income of about Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 to go without vegetables or with a little of it for a considerable part of the month. This is indeed one of the greatest calamities that can befall a country whose people are vegetarians. It is indeed painful to see that the bare necessaries of life are so dear.

Certainly, it is the main duty of the Government to pay prompt and particular attention to these things, which are the acute grievances of the people. Men of middle and low class must live and the struggle for them becomes harder and harder day by day. Consequently, the authorities concerned should take immediate steps to mend this present state of things and I trust that they will not fail to do so.—Yours, etc.

PURSHOTTAM MULJEE KAPDIA,

"UNBEARABLE LIFE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Writers, such as "Victim" and others on the subject of the abnormal rates now prevailing in almost every market of Bombay are rendering a very valuable service to the public in general and the middle classes in particular through the medium of your esteemed journal by bringing to light some very serious facts relating to the almost unbearable life which a middle class man has to lead in these hard times, not to speak of the poorer classes of people. Complaints have been repeatedly made about the unheard of increase in the price of foodstuffs and the other necessaries of life but I doubt very much if they have gone far enough to arrest the attention of the Government.

Forewarned is forearmed, and it is time yet for the Government to take up the question in right earnest before it is too late. The ever-increasing prices on the one hand and the comparative indifference of the shethias to increase the salaries of their staff on the other make existence more miserable and unless some stringent means are promptly taken to stop the evil and bring it within a reasonable bound one may see thefts, robberies and such other acts of lawlessness increased in the near future. Necessity knows no law and he who expects others to view with satisfaction their own wife and children almost starve under their very nose through no fault of theirs is a wiseacre indeed.

People, and their number is surely great, cannot stand the ravages of cold and sickness, ill-clothed and ill-fed as they are and it is therefore but meet to ameliorate their condition by putting into force such rules and regulations as may effectually prevent the unscrupulous dealers whose only aim is to profit themselves by bleeding the people white.—Yours, etc.,

"DUTY."

Mandvi,

FOOD PRICES PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Bombay Public feel very grateful to Dr. Sukhia for having taken up the question of high prices prevailing in the City before the Corporation, but it is indeed a matter of regret that no City-father shou'd have thought of suggesting that the Report be called for at an early date, for it is feared that the Report may not come forth at all as was the case with the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay. Is it not a disgraceful state of things that the Committee appointed about three months back to report to Government to what extent the heightened condition of the market affects those of the Government Servants in receipt of salaries upto Rs. 100 (who are of course Indians) should not have been able to do so till now, or if they have done so, who is responsible for this long delay? If then people attribute the cause of delay to racial distinction, because it is only Indians who are suffering, are they not justified? Will the debate in the Corporation rouse the Government from their deep slumber or is their slumber eternal?—Yours, etc.,

VIJAYASHAM.

GOVERNMENT AND WAR ALLOWANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please give a little space for my letter in your valuable paper and oblige the subordinate Government servants?

More than three months have elapsed since the Bombay Government appointed a Committee to consider the desirability of granting a special allowance, during the period of war, to subordinate Government servants to mitigate their sufferings, to some extent at least, which the abnormally high prices of almost all articles are causing them.

The public opinion is that Government have committed three mistakes in this connection. First of all they should have taken up the question long ago when there seemed to be a reasonable prospect of the prolongation of War. Secondly, they should not have appointed a Committee when the fact, that prices of all necessary articles had already gone abnormally high and were going higher every day was as clear as daylight. Thirdly, the Committee should have submitted their report as early as possible and Government should have issued their orders without the least possible delay.

Do the Government know the "real" position of the Government servants? Not only do they start on lower salaries than the clerks in almost all commercial firms but they do not get promotion for years together. Sometimes they require 8 or 10 years to get Rs. 10 promotion! Is it then wonderful that the great hardships which they were already suffering have now become unbearable?

Do the Government also "really" know how far the prices of all things have increased and are increasing every day? The landlords with some pretext or other are vieing with each other in squeezing out as much money as possible out of their tenants. The cloth merchants are making extraordinary profits, they say to cover the loss that, they fancifully think, they would be put to after the close of the War. The grain dealers are lessening their measures under what Law they and Government only know. Even salt which the people of almost all civilised countries are getting at the cheapest rates, now sells in India as if it is wheat!

Will the Government under these circumstances hurry their orders and give a helping hand to their subordinates whose sufferings are becoming unbearable almost to breaking point?—Yours, etc.,

"A SYMPATHIZER."

BOMBAY RACES.

TOTALISATOR DIVIDENDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your Racing Correspondent's criticism of the working of the tote, there is certainly a mistake in the case quoted of the dividends on Nawabzada and Coolingwood when they dead-heated in Poona; but your correspondent's figures are also incorrect. The dividends should have been Rs. 16 to Collingwood and Rs. 62 to Nawabzada. The following is my solution of the account:

	(1933 tickets in all.)
Total	Rs. 19,330
Deduct 10 per cent. to Club	Rs. 1,933
Leaves	Rs. 17,397
Less amount invested on winners (7,450 and 870)	Rs. 8,320
	Rs. 9,077 of which

half for the Collingwood backers, i.e., Rs. 4,538-8-0 to be distributed amongst 745 tickets eq. Rs. 6 each plus their own 10 eq.-16 and half for the Nawabzada backers i.e., Rs. 4,538-8-0 amongst 87 tickets eq. 52 each plus their own 10 eq. 62.

The Turf Club have evidently made the mistake of deducting half the punters' stakes. This is only done in the case of a bet at a certain price agreed upon between a layer and a taker when, of course, they both lose half the stakes and both win half the stakes, but this cannot apply under tote conditions.

It looks as though in this case the tote has appropriated Rs. 4,160 in addition to the 10 per cent. If not, who has?—Yours, etc.

"RUEFUL PHILANTHROPIST."

Bombay, January, 13.

The trial has commenced of five Santals charged with rioting and theft in the Midnapore districts.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

EIGHT-YEAR OLD BOY KILLED.

JURY ON DRIVER'S CALLOUSNESS.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Soma Balia, a Hindu boy, aged eight years, residing with his parents at Sion Road, who was knocked down by a motor car driven by one Govind Gopal, and belonging to Mr. Khimji Lalji.

The evidence was to the effect that about 4-20 p.m. on Saturday the deceased was walking on Sion Road from west to east, when he was struck by the motor which was coming from Bombay. He was knocked down about 1½ paces from the kerbstone on the right hand side in the direction in which the car was travelling. He was thrown forward and the right front wheel passed over him. The car passed on about ten or twelve paces. The driver got down, picked the deceased up, placed him on one side, and then going back to the car, drove away. There were three ladies in the car, who were frightened and shaking. The deceased was taken to hospital by the police and by the father, where he subsequently died. The police arrived after the car had gone away. The road at the place of the occurrence was about thirty feet wide. It was alleged that the car was being driven fast, and was on the wrong side of the road and no horn was blown. A witness took down the number of the car. Dr. D. R. Bardi, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, said that on admission the deceased was bleeding profusely from both nostrils. The lower jaw had a compound fracture and the deceased had other injuries. The deceased was unconscious and had symptoms of profound shock. He died in fifteen minutes after admission.

Other witnesses said that the car on its return journey after 10-30 p.m. was stopped at the junction of Vincent and Naigaon Cross Roads, and a policeman got into the car and made the driver proceed to the police station.

Dharamsey Gopalji, a merchant, said that he received a telephonic message at Mandvi that a child had been knocked down by their motor car at Matunga Road. He got the driver on the telephone, who was at Ghat Kopar then, and who said that the ladies in the car had got frightened and confused and had asked him to drive on to their destination and that therefore he had gone to Ghat Kopar. The driver did not say that he had reported the matter to the police as he had met no policeman Witness and others then went to Ghat Kopar and were returning to Bombay by the same car that had knocked the deceased down. The driver showed them the spot where the occurrence had taken place and they made enquiries of the shopkeepers there, who said they had no knowledge of the affair. They then started to go to the police station at Ghat Kopar, when they were stopped by the police on the road. They told them that they were on their way to the police station. At the spot witness was told that the injured boy had been taken to hospital. The shopkeepers could not tell him the condition of the child.

The jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the base of the skull as a result of the deceased having been knocked down by a motor car at Sion. The jury added that there was evidence that the car was being driven fast and that the occurrence took place on the wrong side of the road. The jury were of opinion that the driver and occupants of the car acted callously in not at once making some arrangements for the removal of the injured child to hospital.

OTHER CABLE ITEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 12.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

The British correspondent with the French armies states that German divisions on the Russian front had sent by the end of November 700,000 of their best men to the west.

The "Knewnische Volkszeiting" dealing with the relation of Palestine to Germany, speaks admirably of the Turks for what they succeeded in doing and says that more could not be expected in the circumstances. It hopes that their Turkish allies realising the seriousness of their position, will manage as best they can. These sentiments are believed to indicate Germany's attitude towards the Turkey's demand for reinforcements.

The Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" says that the idea that Russia can fight, may be abandoned. There are wild schemes for recruiting a volunteer army, but they are mere sound and fury. Russia as an organised state has ceased to exist. She can make neither war nor peace.

The Zurich correspondent of "Oie Echo De Paris" states that the leaders of all socialists groups in Petrograd have issued a proclamation condemning the Bolshevik move for a separate peace, although general peace they think might save Russia from the political and economic catastrophe of a civil war.

The military correspondent of "The Times" disagrees with the recent suggestions that the forces retained in the United Kingdom are excessive and thinks that we must anticipate a German sea offensive, now that the Baltic fleet is released for the North Sea.

The announcement in the London "Gazette" of an award to the Canadian airman, Captain Bishop, states that he destroyed 45 enemy machines in five months.

Lieut.-General Travers Clarke who has been gazetted Quartermaster, vice General Maxwell belonged to Sir Douglas Haig's pre-war staff at Aldershot. Such promotion from a Major to Lieutenant-General in three and a half years is unprecedented.

The Cairo correspondent of the Exchange Telegram Co. says that the Government mission has found several new oil springs on the Red Sea coast, which give a promise of supply and are easy of extraction that will exceed Egypt's needs.

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

Bulgaria claims to have signed the first separate peace with Russia and to have opened sea traffic with Odessa.

The Berne correspondent of the "Times" says that German-Swiss and German-Dutch frontiers are absolutely closed as far as passenger traffic is concerned. Goods traffic is maintained.

The French have announced that they lost 19 aeroplanes in December. The British reported that 36 "failed to return," a phrase presumably covering every form of loss. This total of 55 is only 6 below the total claims in enemy's daily reports. The British and the French brought down 48 in their own lines, in addition to which 12 were destroyed by the navy. They claim destruction of 67 others while 74 were driven out of control.

It is understood that the Governor of Madras has postponed his departure to Delhi until Monday afternoon.

An application has been filed by the Official Liquidators of the People's and Amritsar Banks in the Chief Court for compulsory winding-up of the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., at Shahdara, near Lahore Mills, which were heavily indebted to the bank. It was stated that the mill has been working at a loss for some years, Lala Harkishen Lal being its former managing director and lately its lessee. The application will be heard on the 26th January.

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Iron 'Jelloids'

(Pronounced Jell-Lloyds)

enrich the blood—restore energy.

(Machine made—without animal fat.)

For combating the enervating effects of a hot climate and for safeguarding the system against malaria, Iron 'Jelloids' are unsurpassed.

Dr. T. M. B., M.D. writes—"After a long and careful study of the different phases of "Anæmia, I find that no preparation is so easily taken by the patient and is so quickly "assimilated as 'Jelloids'."

A Fortnight's Trial *(Price R.1.)* **will convince you.**

For Anæmia in Women : : : : : : *IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2.*
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MAN and MALARIA

(WITH APOLOGIES TO THE POET.)

Tell us not, in joyful numbers,
Malaria—an empty dream,
Doctors diagnose in slumbers,
And drugs are not what they seem.

Pain is real! Fever earnest!
And the grave is sure the goal;
"Dust thou art to dust returneat."
To the Body says the Soul.

Though enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is the victim's hope and aim;
With all the help that he can borrow,
The symptoms still remain the same.

While they last, his strength is fleeting
And his heart, though stout and brave,
Like a muffled drum is beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In this Man-Malaria battle
The struggle is of death and life,
Where no arms or armours rattle,
But SQUIBB'S the hero in the strife.

Trust no mixtures, howe'er pleasant
Their advertisements you have read!
Try not "cures" that yet one hasn't!
But trust in SQUIBB and GOD o'erhead.

Imitators all remind us
None can vie with SQUIBB sublime
In the race they fall behind us
Efaced on the sands of time.

The name of SQUIBB finds fate another
In this world of many fevers,
A solace to a health-wrecked brother
When fever burns or ague shivers.

Malaria is up and doing,
In his hands now hangs your fate:
But SQUIBB, as ever, keeps pursuing.
The fiend, who flies precipitate.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC
CURES MALARIA & FEVERS.

MADON SONS & Co.,

CRAWFORD MARKET, **BOMBAY.**

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It will pay you to know that **The Military Pensioners Company,** solely composed of ex-Military men, have, with a view to ameliorate and cheapen the living conditions of Military men, both European and Indian, projected an undertaking at their Address, BENGALI-POORA, NEAR DETAIL LINES, BOMBAY, whereby Military men will be able to secure their supplies in the following lines without hitch or hindrance.

Punctuality and quality will always be observed, and our Patrons may rest assured of satisfaction in every particular. Some of the branches of the business will include—

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Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

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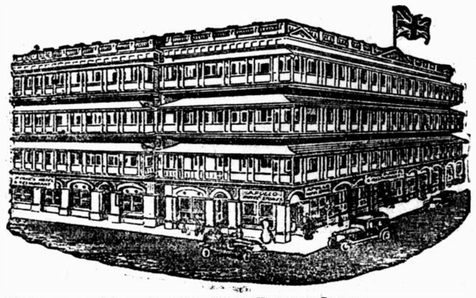

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FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED

Second-Lieut G W Bennett, Yeomanry.
Lieut H J Davey, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut G R Hutchinson, West Yorkshires
Second-Lieut W H Parish, Norfolks.
Lieut J R Tonge, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E W Winton, Garrison Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W B Lacy, Londons
Second-Lieut D Sinclair, Highland L. I.
Lieut S M Toms, Londons.

WOUNDED

Second-Lieut A M H Bain, Lincolns.
Lieut E W Barltrop, Essex.
Second-Lieut N Barr, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut R F Bennett, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut A W R Brackett, West Kents.
Second-Lieut H E Bray, Dragoon Guards.
Lieut R B Bullock, Labour Corps.
Major H H Burness, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E H Chinn, Machine-gun Corps
Captain W R D Cuthbertson, Yeomanry.
Captain R G Danks, West Surreys.
Captain W C Douglass, Medicals
Major V C Hilditch, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E H Hudson, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut H Hunt, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut E T Johnson, North Staffords.
Lieut S G Johnson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H Keeton, Flying Corps.
Captain V S Kennedy, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut J H Manicon, West Surreys.
Captain A A Maris, Suffolks.
Captain A V Michaelis, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G C Middleton, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut D M Millikin, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain R Monge, East Yorkshires.
Lieut A A Oliver, Londons.
Captain W Ord, West Surreys.
Captain N Parsons, Londons.
Captain A L Pash, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut H Paterson, Seaforths.
Captain G L Peace, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut D D Phillips, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A C Read, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut A W Richards, Manchesters.
Lieut C A Sampson, Londons.
Lieut W H Smith, Londons
Second-Lieut B Stafield, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W R W Starling, East Kents.
Second-Lieut A R Tetlow, Liverpools.
Captain A E W Thomas, West Kents.
Captain N A R Van Gruisen, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut D A Walters, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut H H Warren, Londons.
Second-Lieut C G Weiss, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H N White, Cheshires.
Lieut B Wylam, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J D Young, Yeomanry.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain W B Hodgson-Smith, West Kents.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R G Beer, East Kents.
Captain L P Causton, East Kents.
Second-Lieut M F Horrabin, East Kents.
Second-Lieut A E W Sandbach, East Kents.
Second-Lieut W T Stevens, East Kents.
Lieut F G Wallis, East Kents.
Second-Lieut J H Welldon, East Kents.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J E Abel, West Kents.
Lieut G W Board, East Surreys.
Captain L A G Bowen, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut M E Carey, East Kents.
Second-Lieut A L Clark, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J H Claughton, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut F W Gade, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H F T Hamilton, Norfolks.
Major G H Henty, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut M M Holden, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut W A S Houslop, Londons.
Second-Lieut E Jones, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut E A Kemp, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J T King, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut J W Lowe, West Kents.
Captain G A D McArthur, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J F McCredie, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut J E McErvel, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut G W Miller, Essex.
Second-Lieut D F Moffatt, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut W S W Newsholme, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J H Pattrick, Middlesex.
Lieut T F Ryan, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H Schofield, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut G D Summers, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut M W J Swallow, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J W Townsend, Hussars.
Second-Lieut G M. Turner, Trench mortar Battery.
Second-Lieut H J Watt, Northamptons.
Lieut C W Winkley, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut S G Wright, West Kents.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Lieut R C Taylor, Warwicks.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut F W J Bradfield, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut A J R Slaney, Londons.

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DEAR SIRS,

Your famous medicine for Asthma, was bought by me in May last. I took, regularly the medicine from June for one month, thence I am quite free from the troublesome attacks. I have engaged myself to circulate the very good efficacy of your medicine.

Yours faithfully.
Dr. HARENDRA NATH DUTT.
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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 12.

The weather has been dry in north-west India and the disturbance there is passing away. The disturbed conditions in the Bay have given nearly general rain in Madras Deccan and local rain in south-east Madras. Nellore reports three inches, Madras two. Temperature remains low in Burma.

Forecast:—No great change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.921 Inches
Temperature of Air	74.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66.9 "
Dew Point	62.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.672 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.1 "
Minimum do.	66.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	128 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER, Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill	Day of Month	LOW WATER, Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	12	m 10 27	26 8	12	m 4 52	19 3
		11 23a	29 8		4 3a	14 10
Sun.	13	m 11 16	27 5	13	m 5 33	18 4
					5 17a	14 6
Mon.	14	m 0 5	30 3	14	m 6 12	17 6
		0 3a	27 11		6 0a	14 6
Tues.	15	m 0 43	30 6	15	m 6 52	16 11
		0 40a	28 2		6 42a	14 11
Wed.	16	m 1 22	29 4	16	m 7 34	16 6
		1 38a	28 0		7 26a	15 11
Thur.	17	m 2 2	29 0	17	m 8 18	16 5
		2 26a	27 7		8 11a	17 3
Fri.	18	m 2 44	28 10	18	m 9 6	16 7
		3 23a	26 10		9 4a	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
12 (Saturday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 19m.
13 (Sunday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 20m.
14 (Monday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 20m.
15 (Tuesday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 21m.
16 (Wednesday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 22m.
17 (Thursday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 23m.
18 (Friday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 23m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter Jan. 1918.	5	5	19.6 p.m.
New Moon "	13	4	5.8 a.m.
First Quarter "	19	8	7.9 p.m.
Full Moon "	27	8	44.2 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 12th January 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in the east Punjab during the day and in the south-west Punjab at night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in north Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in excess in lower Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has risen, but is still in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri and Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded in south Hyderabad; elsewhere skies are clear and humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect over the whole division: night temperature is also below normal in the northern half of it.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in Baluchistan have not given any precipitation of importance to-day; they have advanced eastwards and caused an increase of cloud in the Punjab and Rajputana. The disturbed conditions in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal have given fairly general rain in south-east Madras and local rain in the Madras Deccan and Mysore and appear to be passing inland this morning.

Local rain is likely in south-east Madras, Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a.m. on SATURDAY, the 12th of January 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Dry.	Rainfall. Wet. Total 1st hours to date.	Rainfall. Departur 1st Nov to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th Jan.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	79.5	58.3	69	..	2.46	+0.47
Do. (7th Jan.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th Jan.)	74.4	65.3	62	..	0	—1.10
PUNJAB—						
Multan	70.6	48.8	69	..	0.02	—0.36
Rawalpindi	66.2	39.1	79	..	4.21	+2.38
Lahore	70.3	44.4	92	..	0.06	—0.71
Hissar	74.9	48.6	88	..	0.18	..
Ambala	71.7	44.1	91	..	0.89	—0.06
Delhi	72.0	49.2	77	..	0.19	—0.68
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	72.4	48.8	70	..	0.06	—0.52
Mainpuri	74.3	46.1	86	..	0.04	—0.83
Jhansi	74.1	45.8	88	..	0	—0.59
Cawnpore	71.8	47.9	90	..	0.40	—0.44
Allahabad	74.8	47.4	93	..	0.39	—0.51
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	74.0	48.0	89	..	0.02	—0.21
Karachi	80.7	59.3	57	..	0	—0.34
Ajmer	70.2	45.4	79	..	0	—0.55
Jodhpur	73.2	46.6	70	..	0	—0.50
Kotah	75.6	48.6	64	..	0	—0.44
Mount Abu	65.0	49.4	89	..	0	—0.45
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
WEST—						
Bhuj	80.6	48.7	63	..	0	—0.16
Dwarka	81.3	59.7	81	..	0	—0.07
Veraval	81.1	62.6	69	..	0	+0.40
Rajkot	83.8	50.3	44	..	0	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	85.0	52.4	61	..	0	—0.32
Surat	87.7	58.0	50	..	0	—0.32
Ahmedabad	84.7	56.9	44	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	85.6	48.2	54	..	0	—0.20
Neemuch	74.8	46.7	56	..	0	—0.10
Indore	77.6	49.7	63	..	0	—0.19
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	74.1	45.8	77	..	0.06	—0.11
Saugor	70.8	48.8	62	..	0	—1.06
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	81.2	46.3	55	..	0	—0.87
Akola	82.6	56.7	4	..	0	—1.30
Amraoti	81.8	56.8	43	..	0	—1.32
Nagpur	79.6	49.6	69	..	0	—1.42
Chanda	80.8	50.4	65	..	0	—1.18
Raipur	77.8	51.7	62	..	0	—0.75
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.7	66.8	75	..	0	—0.52
Ratnagiri	87.7	65.9	60	..	0.98	+0.38
Marmugao	91.0	65.9	52	..	5.95	+4.79
Karwar	87.9	61.4	59	..	1.10	—0.84
DOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.3	46.0	46	..	1.40	+0.66
Ahmednagar	79.1	45.7	39	..	1.14	+0.14
Poona	79.8	49.3	53	..	3.25	+2.60
Sholapur	83.0	50.0	43	..	0.54	—0.89
Bijapur	80.4	51.5	48	..	1.07	—0.15
Belgaum	77.6	52.3	48	..	4.61	+2.76
Aurangabad	79.1	49.4	49	..	0.38	—0.50
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	80.0	60.0	94	..	1.49	+0.37
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.5	69.2	70	..	2.40	—0.04
Calicut	85.7	70.3	83	..	7.27	+1.23
Cochin	86.8	74.7	78	..	18.32	+5.61
Colombo	83.2	71.2	95	..	18.35	—0.56
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	79.8	71.1	84	..	11.34	+5.26
Bellary	82.8	64.7	80	0.22	2.16	+0.56
Cuddapah	78.5	66.4	95	0.53	4.44	—0.10
Madras	78.1	71.6	92	2.46	17.31	—2.10
Bangalore	81.9	60.7	89	0.36	2.26	—1.25
Coimbatore	87.6	67.5	73	..	6.97	+2.342
Trichinopoly	85.5	69.1	85	0.15	6.47	—1.
Negapatam	82.4	69.7	92	0.58	36.68	+9.0

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 12th January, 1918, was 30.157 Inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 89 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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